

Wall Street Uses Finland for War

THE newspapers of the country are giving the American people a heavy dose of war propaganda on the latest developments in Finland.

The press has obviously determined to drug the intelligence of the American people, to paralyze all common-sense questioning in a wave of war hysteria aimed at the Soviet Union.

The remembered lies of the press on the Munich "peace" are being surpassed.

The plain truths are twisted or ignored.

The Finnish bourgeois-landlord rulers, incited and supported by world imperialism, continued their violations of the Soviet borders—they attacked at two points yesterday morning. They were repulsed by the Soviet Union which took the necessary steps in defense of its national interest.

It is the sheerest hypocrisy for the press to pretend moral indignation at "a little country" engaged with a "big country like the Soviet Union." They know that behind the Finnish ruling cliques stand the mighty forces of British and American imperialism, goading, encouraging, supporting the hostile acts of Finland.

The Finnish bourgeois-landlord cliques were willing to play this role of provocateur. They stood at the Soviet borders holding open the doors of war. The Soviet Union yesterday closed the doors. No war dogs of world imperialism will pass through.

CHAMBERLAIN had tried to get German fascism to open the doors of war toward the east. For this plan, he paid fascism with the bodies of Spain, Czechoslovakia, and Austria, even as he was ready to play with Poland. But he failed, defeated by the Soviet Union's peace policy and strength.

Chamberlain is now operating that anti-Soviet war plan through Finland.

The present Finnish rulers have been given the assignment by world imperialism, London, Paris and Washington to transform the present imperialist English-German war into the anti-Soviet war which was organized by Chamberlain and Hitler at Munich and shattered by the non-aggression pact when Hitler discovered that the USSR was too strong to be attacked.

Into this war abyss, the American people are being drawn by the Wall Street forces which now speak through the foreign policy of the Roosevelt administration.

The American people can easily grasp the necessity and complete justifiability of the Soviet Union's steps taken yesterday to insure the safety of Leningrad, 20 miles from the Finnish border where the Chamberlain-Finnish provocations were pressed forward.

If a hostile power, acting on the instructions of larger hostile powers, menaced the safety of New York City at a distance well within the range of heavy artillery, America would be justified in taking necessary measures to insure that such menace was removed.

THE Chamberlain who preached "non-intervention" to the United States when America could have aided in putting a halt to advancing aggression, now bespeaks the good offices of the United States on the Finnish question when it is a question of provoking and spreading imperialist war against the Soviet Union.

It must be affirmed that the Roosevelt administration shares the joint responsibility with Chamberlain and Daladier for inciting the Finnish bourgeois-landlord cliques to hostile actions against the Soviet Union. The American people have to grasp the full implications of this crucial fact.

The plight of the Finnish people, their safety and peace and independence gambled with by the reckless desperation of their rulers, can be laid at the doorstep of President Roosevelt whose recent direct intervention gave the Finnish ruling circles the go-ahead signal for their collaboration with the British war intrigues.

If President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull have a genuine desire to foster peace, they have but to exert the good offices which Chamberlain bespeaks for war in the direction of halting the present senseless hostilities between the Anglo-French and German imperialisms. At the present moment, these good offices of Roosevelt and Hull for world peace are being withheld. Stalin yesterday morning confronted the governments with the challenge—"the earliest termination of the war would fundamentally alleviate the position of all countries and nations."

The Chamberlain invitation of "good offices," and the Roosevelt-Hull willing reply, act in the opposite direction, to encourage the war hopes of the Finnish ruling circles and their London sponsors. Why does not the Administration call for a halt to the imperialist war in Europe?

Why does it engage in a vast gamble with the lives and future of the American people in the entangled war intrigues of British and French imperialism on the Finnish borders of the Soviet Union? The American people have the right to an answer. It is they who will pay the price of this war policy with their sacrifices and miseries.

The national independence of Finland is not an issue. The Soviet Government, from its very inception, and in the recent peaceful, independent relations with Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, has demonstrated that it knows how to guarantee peace and national independence with its neighbors.

The Soviet Government gave Finland the only independence it has ever enjoyed in centuries. The Soviet Government has no intention of violating that independence, no matter how shamelessly the Finnish bourgeois-landlord rulers drag it in the mud before Chamberlain and Wall Street.

The utterance of Premier Molotov is crystal clear however the press sees fit to distort its meaning.

"Others assert that measures carried out by us are aimed at Finland's independence or at interference in her internal and external affairs. This is equally a malicious slander. Irrespective of the regime existing in Finland we consider her an independent and sovereign state in her internal and external policies."

"We firmly hold that the Finnish people should itself decide her internal and external problems in the manner it itself deems necessary."

These words are a clear path for peaceful, independent relations. They firmly assert that the Soviet Union will not meekly permit the aggressive provocations organized in London and Wall Street, and carried out by landlords and ex-Czarist generals in Finland, to turn Finland's national existence into a doormat for the dogs of imperialism.

In this stand, the Soviet Union serves the people in every country who genuinely desire that the war shall stop, that it shall not be permitted to spread, that it shall not be transformed by the magicians of Downing Street and Washington into an anti-Soviet world war.

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Weather

LOCAL—Intermittent light rains and slightly warmer.
Eastern New York—Cloudy and slightly warmer.
New Jersey—Cloudy with light rains.

FINN CABINET RESIGNS

Red Army Hurls Back Invading Finnish Troops, Crosses Frontier

City Budget Slashes Education Outlays

Board of Estimate OK's \$116,000,000 Fund for 1940

The Board of Estimate yesterday afternoon adopted a capital outlay budget for 1940 totaling \$116,000,000.

It was \$1,175,990.28 less than the budget received from the City Planning Commission.

Heavy cuts were made in Department of Education outlays from those listed in the Planning Commission recommendations and for street lighting, while appropriations for the North Beach airport were increased to \$1,150,000.

Bronx Borough President James J. Lyons was the only member of the Board who cast a vote against the budget. He gave as a reason for his vote the argument that the budget did not give the Bronx "what it was entitled to."

He objected to the item of \$3,754,980 set down as an estimate for construction of the Burke Ave. subway spur, stating it was "unlikely" the spur would be built because of the rider on the item declaring "or other suitable transit facility."

City departments had made requests for inclusion in the capital budget sums amounting to \$423,047,327.55.

More than \$3 million dollars of the \$116,000,000 budget is designated for renewals of 1939 authorizations.

A sum of \$33,340,750.50 is for completion of existing projects.

More than \$29,000,000 is for new authorizations.

Educational project cuts made by the Board from the City Planning Commission budget included:

A \$595,575 slash for salaries of engineers.

A \$25,000 cut for library reference books for senior and junior schools.

A \$4,850 cut in construction costs.

(Continued on Page 4)

Minister Raps Use of Troops At Dies Rally

Will Speak at Civil Liberties Meeting Here in Carnegie Hall

The meeting of the American League for Peace and Democracy which will be held in honor of defenders of civil liberties 8 P. M. tonight at Carnegie Hall, will have as one of its speakers, the Rev. Alton J. Smith, pastor of Grace Meth-

odist Church, Waterbury, Conn. The league announced that Rev. Smith protested against the use of the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard as a color guard for Martin Dies at the Madison Square Garden meeting Wednesday night.

Rockwell Kent, noted artist who recently presented his original design for this year's Christmas Seal to President Roosevelt, will speak about the recent activities of the Dies Committee. Mr. Kent's talk is expected to be a forthright denunciation of the actions of the committee.

Officials silent when questioned on presence of National Guardsmen in uniform at Dies meeting in contravention to regulations—story on page 4.

U. S. State Dep't Files Give Secret of F.D.R.'s Drive to Use Finland as War Base

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—In the musty State Department files there is to be found a 20-year-old story which casts a most illuminating searchlight on the present-day efforts of the governments of Great Britain and the United States to provoke war against the Soviet Union by using Finland as a pawn.

From the official record of staccato cablegrams which passed back and forth between America, Allied and White Guard Russian officials, it is possible to reconstruct the sordid tale of military intervention against the Soviet Union in 1919 with the Baltic countries as a base.

At that time, as today, the imperialist governments were interested in the Baltic area because of its strategic value as a jumping off place for attacks against the USSR.

This was succinctly expressed in a memorandum from Lt. Col. Warwick Green, chief of the American mission to the Baltic provinces. This note which was sent to the American Peace Mission in Paris on June 28, 1919, read:

"The Baltic provinces and Lithuania have an importance out of all proportion to their size and population, due to their geographical position which makes them the western and at present most important key to the Russian problem."

(Continued on Page 6)

Chrysler Men Vote Approval Of New Pact

Ballot Is Nearly Unanimous; Plants to Hit Top Speed Monday

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—Following an almost unanimous vote of approval last night by Chrysler workers of their victorious agreement, plants began humming today with production expected to reach full blast in all plants by Monday.

Over 30,000 strikers participated in mass meetings last night at which the ratification vote was taken. Only about thirty votes were known to have been voted against the contract.

The Dodge local of the United Automobile Workers of the CIO, largest of the company's plants, held a huge mass meeting at the State Coliseum, some 20,000 attending.

Similarly Local 7 of the Chrysler plant voted at Carpathia Hall and about 2,500 Plymouth workers took their vote at Schiller Hall.

As the workers streamed into the plants this morning their feeling of victory was everywhere evident. They have sole bargaining rights for their union, a flat three-cent hourly increase and additional raises on wage readjustments; a company-labor arbitration machinery on grievances, better seniority protection and improvements all along the line.

The labor victory dismayed the anti-labor forces of this city who left nothing untied to break the strike.

Ford agent Homer Martin, head of the A. F. of L. chartered group that tried to break the strike, is still making an effort to continue his part in the situation. To the amusement of the auto workers he is calling a "mass meeting" to "discuss" the agreement.

After Daladier's speech, which contained a bitter attack on the Communists, the Chamber voted to remove parliamentary immunity protecting 11 Communist deputies, including several being sought by police.

Ibonie is a member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. He made a speaking tour of the United States in June, 1938, after rep-

resenting the French Communist Party. He had been sought for weeks by police.

Premier Edouard Daladier, who was speaking, was interrupted by deputies' shouts for 10 minutes when Bonte entered the Chamber. Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber, said, "You came here to provoke a scandal."

On Herriot's order, the sergeant-at-arms dragged the resisting Bonte from the Chamber and he was immediately arrested by waiting police.

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COMMUNIST DEPUTY



FLORENT BONTE

Bonte Appears, Is Arrested in Paris Chamber

Continuation of Decree Powers Given Daladier by French Parliament

PARIS, Nov. 30 (UP).—Florent Bonte, deputy of the outlawed Communist Party of France, appeared today at the first war session of Parliament.

He had been sought for weeks by police.

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Ohio Unions Go To State Capital On Relief Crisis

Hunger Army Grows as CIO, Others Join Move to Halt Starvation

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30 (UP).—Cleveland CIO officials joined a statewide delegation of unionists to call on Gov. John W. Bricker in Columbus today to urge a special session of the legislature to act in the State's relief crisis.

Meanwhile, crowds jammed city relief offices again today while city officials sought a solution of Cleveland's relief crisis in Washington and Columbus.

Mayor Harold H. Burton flew to the national capital to talk with Col. Francis C. Harrington, national WPA administrator, to urge reduction of WPA requirements to lessen the relief case load here.

[The United Press reported from Washington that Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA administrator, announced an increase of 6,000 persons in Cleveland WPA employment for December.]

Joseph H. Crowley, assistant city law director, awaited an opinion from State Tax Commissioner William S. Ewert which he hoped might permit the city to issue \$1,000,000 worth of delinquent tax notes or bonds to finance the relief deficit.

Cleveland CIO officials joined a statewide delegation of the union to call on Gov. John W. Bricker in Columbus to urge a special session of the legislature to act in the crisis.

FOOD STAMPS AVAILABLE

Crowds jammed city relief offices again today, but social workers said they were orderly. In addition to new Federal Surplus Commodities made available yesterday, relief officials said they expected soon to have 60 cars of apples to give away.

With the city's relief funds virtually depleted and no money in sight, Burton stopped regular food orders to 6,000 single persons and 4,000 couples without children on Tuesday. He explained that this was so "children may eat."

For five years or more during his public activities in the State of California he was known by the name of Sam Darcy, and in 1934

Dorfman, of Darcy's counsel of Francis Fisher Kane, former U. S. Attorney Louis McCabe and Saul C. Waldbaum, notified the court of his objection to the conclusion of the judge's opinion and declared that he would appeal the case to the United States Circuit Court.

Judge Welsh's opinion, which he read in open court this morning, states in part:

"For five years or more during his public activities in the State of California he was known by the name of Sam Darcy, and in 1934

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Penna. 'Alien' Registration Is Killed by Court

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 30 (UP).—Pennsylvania's new alien registration law was declared unconstitutional today by the Federal District Court.

The court ruled the law unconstitutional on the grounds "it encroaches upon a field reserved to federal action." The decision was unanimous.

The measure, passed by the 1939 legislature, provided upon summary conviction for failure to register, an alien may be fined \$100 or sentenced to 60 days in jail or both. Failure to carry the registration card provided a \$10 fine, 10 days in jail or both.

came more frequent during Wednesday night.

The Red Army units advanced from 10 to 15 kilometers (6.2 to 9.3 miles) into Finland, it was announced.

Despite unfavorable weather conditions, Soviet air forces bombed the Finnish airports at Viipuri (Viborg) and Helsinki.

MOSCOW, Friday, Dec. 1 (UP).—The first Soviet military communiqué on operations in Finland was issued early today by Tass, official Soviet news agency. The communiqué:

"At 3 A. M. on November 30 at the village of Korvona, on the northern bank of Ladoga Lake, a group of Finnish soldiers, having crossed the border of the U.S.S.R. from the direction of the village of Mansala, attacked a Red Army advanced post. The Finns were driven back with losses to Finnish territory by Soviet troops.

"The same night at 3:15 A.M. machinegun fire was opened on the Karelian Isthmus from the direction of the village of Reasuli, after which a large group of Finnish infantry attacked the village of Korkimaki. The Finns were driven back to their territory by a counter-attack by Soviet frontier troops. Ten soldiers and one non-commissioned officer were taken prisoner.

"At 4 A. M. about one company of Finnish infantry, attempting an attack on the advanced post village of Tormlovo on the Karelian Isthmus was repulsed by machine gun and rifle fire.

"In accordance with the order of the Supreme Command of the Red Army, in view of the new armed provocations on the part of the Finnish militarists, troops of the Leningrad Military District at 8 A. M. on Nov. 30 crossed the Finnish border on the Karelian Isthmus and in a number of other areas. In the area of Repola and Porosero Red Army units advanced 10 to 15 kilometers (6.2 to 9.3 miles) west of the state frontier. In the direction of Petrozavodsk Red Army units reached Lake Suojarvi. On the Karelian Isthmus Red Army troops occupied the village of Metsapirtti, the station of Kukkala and approached the town of Terijoki. Several scores of prisoners were taken during the operations.

"Despite unfavorable weather Soviet airplanes made reconnaissance flights and dropped bombs on the airbases at Viipuri and Helsinki."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Anti-Soviet incitement in the American capital swept to new heights today with reactionaries starting a furious outcry on the pretext of the latest Finnish developments.

President Roosevelt, immediately on his arrival here this morning from Warm Springs, Ga., began a series of conferences with his foreign affairs advisers.

Later in the day he conferred for 45 minutes with the Finnish Minister, Hjalmar Procope.

It was learned that before leaving Warm Springs he had phoned various legislative leaders asking them to be ready for consultation.

Demands for a break in diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union came from Sen. William H. King, D. Utah, and another high-ranking Senate leader, while another attack on the Soviet Union was made by Sen. D. Worth Clark, Ida.

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OFFICIAL CABLED TEXT OF RADIO SPEECH BY V. M. MOLOTOV

The United Press text of the speech by Soviet Premier-Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, printed in yesterday's Daily Worker, contained a number of serious omissions. We print below the official text of this highly important speech.

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 30.—Following is the text of the radio speech by Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., at midnight last night:

Men and Women, Citizens of the Soviet Union:

The hostile policy pursued by the present Government of Finland towards our country compels us to take immediate measures to ensure the external security of our state.

You know that in the course of the past two months the Soviet Government patiently conducted negotiations with the Government of Finland concern-



V. M. MOLOTOV

ing proposals which, in the present alarming situation, it regarded as the minimum essential for ensuring the security of the country and especially for the security of Leningrad.

In these negotiations the Government of Finland adopted an attitude of irreconcilable hostility towards our country. Instead of finding the ground for agreement in a friendly manner, the present rulers of Finland, to please the foreign imperialists who instigate hostility towards the Soviet Union, took a different course.

Despite all the concessions we made, the negotiations ended without yielding any result. The consequences of this are now known.

In recent days, abominable provocations have been commenced by the Finnish militarists on the frontier between the Soviet Union and Finland, including even artillery firing on our troops near Leningrad, which caused grave losses in Red Army units.

Attempts of our Government to forestall repetition of these provocations by means of practical proposals addressed to the Government of Finland, far from finding any support, again met

with the hostile policy of the ruling circles of Finland.

As you know from yesterday's note of the Soviet Government, they replied to our proposals by a hostile refusal and brazen denial of the facts, by a derisive attitude towards the victims we have lost, by an undisguised striving to keep Leningrad under immediate threat of their troops also in the future.

All this has definitely shown that the present Government of Finland, which became entangled in its anti-Soviet ties with the imperialists, does not wish to maintain normal relations with the Soviet Union. It continues in its hostile attitude towards our country and does not wish to pay any regard to the provisions of the Non-Aggression Pact concluded between our countries, desiring to keep our glorious Leningrad under military threat.

From such a government and from its thoughtless military clique we can now expect only fresh insolent provocations. The

Soviet Government was therefore yesterday compelled to declare that henceforth it considered itself free from the obligations undertaken under the Non-Aggression Pact concluded between the U.S.S.R. and Finland and violated in an irresponsible manner by the Government of Finland.

In view of fresh attacks by Finnish military units on Soviet troops at the Soviet-Finnish frontier, the Government has now been compelled to adopt new decisions. The Government can no longer tolerate the present situation, the responsibility for which fully rests with the Government of Finland.

The Government of the U.S.S.R. arrived at the conclusion that it can no longer maintain normal relations with the Government of Finland and therefore found it necessary immediately to recall its political and economic representatives from Finland.

Along with this, the Government gave orders to the high

command of the Red Army and Navy to be ready for any surprise and immediately to take possible fresh allies on the part of the Finnish military clique.

The hostile foreign press asserts that the measures are being taken by us are aimed at the seizure of Finnish territory or its annexation to the U.S.S.R. This is a malicious slander. The Soviet Government has had no such intentions.

More than that, if Finland herself pursued a friendly policy towards the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government, which always strove for friendly relations with Finland, would be ready to meet her halfway in regard to territorial concessions. Under this condition the Soviet Government would be ready favorably to consider even such a question as reuniting the Karelian people inhabiting the main districts of present Soviet Karelia with the kindred Finnish people in a single and independent Finnish state.

For this, however, it is neces-

sary that the Government of Finland should maintain not a hostile but a friendly attitude towards the U.S.S.R., which would correspond to the vital interests of both countries.

Others assert that the measures carried out by us are aimed against Finland's independence or at interference in her internal and external affairs. This is an equally malicious slander.

Irrespective of the regime existing in Finland we consider her an independent and sovereign state in her external and internal policies. We firmly hold that the Finnish people should itself decide its internal and external affairs in the manner it deems necessary itself.

At the proper time, the peoples of the Soviet Union did what was necessary for the creation of an independent Finland. The peoples of our country are ready also in the future to render the Finnish people assistance in ensuring its free and independent development.

The Soviet Union has equally

no intention to prejudice to any extent the interests of other states in Finland. Questions of relations between Finland and other states form a matter of exclusive concern of Finland herself, and the Soviet Union does not consider itself entitled to interfere in this matter.

The only purpose of our measures is to ensure the security of the Soviet Union and especially Leningrad, with its population of three and a half million. In the present international atmosphere, heated by war, we cannot make the solution of this vital and urgent state problem dependent on the ill will of the present Finnish rulers.

This question will have to be solved by the efforts of the Soviet Union itself in friendly collaboration with the Finnish people. We have no doubt that a favorable solution of the problem of ensuring the security of Leningrad will provide a foundation of indestructible friendship between the U.S.S.R. and Finland.

Soviet People Remember Finland's Rulers: They Invaded U.S.S.R. in 1918

PRESENT PROVOCATIONS STEM FROM LONG HISTORY OF ATTACKS AND INCITEMENTS AGAINST SOVIET

By A. CLAIR

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 30.—The Finnish instigators of an anti-Soviet war are not sobering down. When cannon fire cost the Red Army its first victims on Nov. 26, the Soviet Government, in spite of the brazen and challenging conduct of Finland's statesmen in the recent period, still displayed supreme patience and endurance.

"The Soviet Government has no intention of exaggerating this abominable act of aggression by Finnish Army units, which possibly are poorly controlled by the Finnish command," said the Soviet Government's note of Nov. 26.

"But it would like that such abominable acts should not take place after this." But in the last few days all grounds have vanished for believing that there is not a direct, organizational tie-up between what is taking place in the capital of Finland and what is done on the Finnish-Soviet border.

SECOND WARNING

While Finland's diplomats were concocting their reply to the Soviet Government's note of Nov. 26, the Finnish militarists continued the crime which Finland's ruling circles had begun and stubbornly carried through.

There were not accidents but a division of labor whose purpose was clearly revealed in the Soviet note of Nov. 26:

"The reply of the Finnish Government to the Soviet Government's note of Nov. 26 is a document reflecting the profound hostility of the Finnish Government to the Soviet Union and designed to carry to an extreme the crisis in the relations between the two countries."

The workers and collective farmers, Red Army men and Red Navy sailors and intellectuals of the Soviet Union, in resolutions adopted at their mass meetings Tuesday, gave a last-minute warning to those who had lost their minds and were slipping into adventure. By the next day the entire Soviet public, the entire country, it can be said without exaggeration, declared:

"Our patience is coming to an end. Gunfire must be answered by gunfire!"

UN-NEUTRAL IN 1918

The Soviet people, who do not have bad memories, have not for a moment doubted the strength of their country and its ability to curb and repulse any enemy.

But when the peacefulness and unimpeachable loyalty of Soviet policy is confronted with malicious and provocative resistance which is calculated to disrupt peace and force war, then the Soviet people turn to the days when they had to defend themselves against the capitalist intervention.

No one has forgotten this, nor have the Soviet people forgotten the role of their restless neighbor Finland, during the years 1918-1920, the three most difficult years for the Soviet Government.

The bourgeoisie of this small country, which had just received its independence from the hands of the Soviet Government, did not, as it might appear, simply follow in the wake of the imperialist sharks who directed the counter-revolutionary intervention in Soviet Russia.

JOINED INVASION

No, the Finnish bourgeoisie actively joined the conflict. It cherished ambitions for seizure of territory and most brazenly expounded its program of conquest.

When the Soviet Government for the first time undertook negotiations with Finland in the summer of 1918 to reach an agreement on relations, the Finnish bourgeoisie demanded not only all of Soviet Karelia, including Petrozavodsk and a large part of the Kola Peninsula, but also nothing more nor less than "Ingmanlandia," which, trans-

lated into understandable language, meant Petrograd (Leningrad) and Petrozavodsk.

There is no need to say that a demand of this type met a categorical rejection by the Soviet Government.

Then Finnish reaction got down to business. Without a declaration of war against Soviet Russia, and apparently taking no formal part in the intervention of the Entente, Finland in 1918-1920 repeatedly armed units and joined in every drive of the Entente in order to tear away a piece of the territory of the Soviet people.

INVADED ARCHANGEL

In the spring of 1918, Finnish units under the command of cavalry Captain Malmö crossed the frontier and penetrated into Archangel province as far as Kema.

In the autumn of 1918, when the British occupied the Murmansk railroad, the so-called Finnish "Activists" operated for several months on the Kola Peninsula.

In April of 1919, Finland undertook the so-called "Onolek expedition," in which more than 6,000 men were engaged. One section of this expedition had the task of cutting railway communication between Petrograd and Karelia another to capture Petrozavodsk, the center of Karelia, and then all Karelia.

At the same time, in the spring of 1919, White-Guard Finnish units were formed and were sent to the assistance of General Yudenich during his two attempts, in the Spring and Autumn of 1919 to capture Petrograd.

These units were commanded by a former officer in the tsarist army, Colonel Elefengren, who received a deserved penalty for all the damage he caused the Soviet people when he was sentenced in Moscow in 1927 in the trial of Finnish terrorists.

DEFEATED BY STALIN

Working in the factories of Leningrad are quite a number of workers who as youths defended Red Petrograd under Stalin's leadership and fought the Finnish White-Guards at the very gates of Petrograd, in Gatchina and other suburbs of the then Soviet capital.

In July, 1919, Stalin, sent by Lenin to the defense of Petrograd against Yudenich, reported:

"The White-Guard Finns... who strove to occupy Ladynoye Polye were beaten off and driven into the confines of Finland. The Petrozavodsk group of the enemy, which was several times (one verst equals .663 miles) from Petrozavodsk, is now rapidly retreating under pressure of our units, which attacked them from the rear."

Simultaneously with this attack on Petrograd and Karelia, Finland

hurled its counter-revolutionary units against Narva.

Throughout 1919 the Finnish bourgeoisie sent more than 15,000 men against Soviet Russia.

The population of Leningrad province and Soviet Karelia remember well the brigand rule of the Finnish interventionists on Soviet territory. In the rather short period of their stay in the Onolek district, the White-Guard Finns shot 286 civilians, while the Red Army men remember the custom of the "knights" of notorious "Great Finland," not to take prisoners but to shoot captives on the spot without trial.

And when the Red Army and partisans, both Russian and Karelian, drove the invading Finnish units outside the boundary of Soviet Russia, the Finnish reactionaries began organization and provocation of kulak revolts. They arranged such a counter-revolutionary revolt in Ingmanlandia in 1920, and in March, 1921, the Finnish reactionaries gave refuge and every assistance to the Russian White-Guards for the purpose of inciting rebellion at Kronstadt, which guards Leningrad from the sea.

INTERVENED IN KARELIA

The methods of Finnish diplomacy are also well known to the Soviet people. At the close of 1921, in the year after conclusion of a peace treaty with Soviet Russia, the Finnish Government made an attempt to interfere through diplomatic channels in the internal affairs of Soviet Karelia, trying to extort the right to "control" over fulfillment by the Government of Soviet Russia of its declaration on Karelian autonomy and self-government.

But the question of the internal order of Karelia could just as little be placed under the control of the Finnish Government as the question of the internal system of the rest of Soviet Russia.

The Soviet Government vigorously rejected this brazen attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of its country.

In precise accordance with the division of labor which has been demonstrated by the Finnish warmongers during the last three to four days, in 1921 as well, hardly had the ink on the diplomatic note cried when the bandit gangs of Finnish Activists and Russian White-Guards numbering nearly 5,000 under the command of Finnish regular army officers, invaded Soviet Karelia.

CREATED DISORDERS

Between November, 1921 and February, 1922, disorders were created, brutal murders committed, people shot and areas laid waste in various districts of Soviet Karelia until

audience of about 1,000 people. Adversely for the purpose of raising war charity funds, the meeting was a failure. No funds were raised. On the other hand, Duff Cooper was applauded from that section of the audience which came from the blue-blooded Beacon Hill section and which is strongly pro-British.

The meeting was in sharp contrast to the one on Nov. 5 at which Earl Browder addressed a packed house of 3,000 on the war situation. Hundreds were turned away from the crowded Symphony Hall.

Shouts of "What about India?—How about Ireland?" came from the

those gangs of plunderers were wiped out by the Red Army.

The Soviet people cannot forget this past, cannot fail to remember that this is the background of the slaying of Red Army men on Nov. 26, 1939.

The Finnish ruling circles, as the events of the last month testify, have learned nothing and forgotten nothing during these years.

Twenty years ago, when reactionary Finland had to make peace with Soviet Russia whether it desired it or not, the Finnish Government almost claimed as a merit its formal "non-participation" in intervention against the U.S.S.R.

Now, to put it plainly, the Finnish rulers are again lying unscrupulously and making a mockery of the victims of their crimes.

SAME COMMANDER

The "ideologists" and "banners" remain the same as before, the self-same General Carl Mannerheim, who was the inspirer of all the campaigns of aggression against the Soviet Union, who, at one White-Guard parade, made a solemn oath that he would never sheath his sword until he had occupied Leningrad and incorporated Karelia into Finland.

The same valiant general is now being praised in all tones by the Finnish bourgeoisie as the proper candidate for the post of military dictator. And General Mannerheim, true to the "traditions of his bandit past, opens his eyes wide and declares: "What do you mean, has somebody on the frontier shot somebody?"

However, in the files of General Mannerheim, who is so badly informed, are certain eloquent documents, like the telegram of Admiral Kolchak, of sad memory, to his "old friend and comrade," on July 23, 1939, proposing "on behalf of the Russian Government" to postpone all doubts and hesitations related to political questions and to launch a crusade against the Bolsheviks.

SOUGHT WAR ALLIANCE

Admiral Kolchak, sent to his forefathers by the Red Army, by this heartfelt telegram wiped out the sins of his colleague, General Yudenich.

Yudenich, even in the days when he was being battered to bits by the Red Army, would not, even in words, agree to promise independence to Finland after victory over the Bolsheviks.

It would also not be bad for General Mannerheim and his colleagues and admirers also to remember that when General Yudenich arrived in Helsinki to prepare a drive against Soviet Russia, he would not give way to any persuasion and stubbornly refused to undertake negotiations with General Mannerheim, who was then the head of Finland.

But Mannerheim did his level best to obtain from Yudenich an alliance for war against the Soviet Union, an alliance, which according to the testimony of even such an interested person as the then Finnish Minister Vennol himself evaded in the following instructive moral:

"The fulfillment of Finnish national policy with the aid of arms remained without result."

SAD AWAKENING

Mannerheim's plans for conquering Petrograd remained on paper. The armed attacks for liberation of northern Karelia and Onolek were defeated.

"Having learned from this experience, Finland returned to the path of a peace policy."

It is difficult to argue. And the

French Claim Reich Patrol Driven Back

Both Sides Agree All Is Quiet on Front; Planes Grounded

PARIS, Nov. 30 (UP).—The French claimed to have repulsed an enemy raid in the Vosges mountains with heavy German losses today—one of the quietest days on the Western Front since the start of the war.

The French waited until the Germans had passed the first outposts and then opened fire from three sides. The Germans were said to have retreated hastily leaving numerous dead and wounded on French soil.

Air forces of both sides were grounded by bad weather.

The official morning communiqué cryptically announced "all quiet on the Western Front."

The evening communiqué, the 17th since the start of the war, said: "The habitual activity of our patrols continued. One of our destroyers successfully attacked an enemy submarine."

Discussing the war at sea, Navy Minister Cesar Campinchi reported that the French fleet has seized 223,397 tons of merchandise destined for Germany since the start of the war. More than 350 German merchant ships are still in refuge in neutral ports, he added.

GERMANS AGREE—ALL WAS QUIET

BERLIN, Nov. 30 (UP).—The German high command communiqué today reported "only slight local artillery fire" on the Western Front.

It added that "air reconnaissance over British territory was continued."

Expanding on the communiqué, the official German news agency said that enemy patrols were active, but all were repulsed.

"According to prisoners, the enemy intends to improve the fighting spirit of his troops by powerful advance attacks because French military experts fear that the fighting spirit may suffer owing to a continued defensive attitude," DNB said.

"East of the Moselle, the enemy artillery fired on our positions as usual. In the district of Saarbrücken and Hornbach somewhat more lively artillery fire was reported during Wednesday night. Yesterday the enemy did not fly over German territory."

British Planes Down Nazi Flier Over North Sea

LONDON, Nov. 30 (UP).—The Air Ministry announced tonight that two British aircraft overtook and shot down a German Dornier seaplane over the North Sea yesterday.

The German crew was picked up by a Norwegian ship, the Ministry said. The British planes were on patrol duty.

The Ministry also announced that two British fighters encountered an enemy aircraft in thick clouds north of the Firth of Forth.

"The fighters fired a number of rounds and the enemy immediately made off in an easterly direction and was not seen again," the ministry said.

facts of today compel the Soviet public to reach the conclusion that the Finland of the Tanners, Mannerheims and Erkkos, will not be brought back to the path of common sense and collaboration with the Soviet Union, in the interests of the peace and prosperity of the Finnish people, by words and reasonable arguments.

This explains the indignation and wrath of the Soviet people that the stupid Finnish bosses, blind with the promises of their advisers, are rushing into conflict, ruining their own people, forcing the disasters of war upon them and violating the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, the most peace-loving and patient people on earth.

Weigh Huge Credit to Britain As Dodge to Neutrality Act

The Federal Reserve Board is considering a new method of getting around the already lax provisions of the neutrality act to the tune of a cool half billion dollars. This sum would be placed to Great Britain's credit in the United States as a reserve for cash payments for war supplies.

The trick would be for the board to lend Britain \$500,000,000 on twice that amount of collateral in the form of securities held by Britain in the United States.

At the present time Britain is already liquidating \$1,000,000 worth of these securities a week to pay for rapidly increasing war purchases in the United States.

It is believed in Wall Street circles that the Federal Reserve Board could jockey around the Johnson Act barring credits to foreign nations defaulting on their debts to this country by means of this maneuver.

Price of Finn Bonds Bares a Wall St. Lie

Price Holds Up; Indicates Brokers Don't Believe Own Tales

Wall Street does not believe the lies in its own paid press regarding Soviet relations with Finland, it became apparent yesterday when Finnish bonds fell a mere 10 points in the market on announcement of Soviet military operations in Finland.

Bonds of Poland, on the other hand, became worthless the very day that Germany invaded Poland.

Finnish bonds opened at 70 and dropped to 60, when the market closed. This indicated that Wall Street considers that Finland's sovereignty and independence will not be affected by present developments and the bonds would continue to have value, unlike the Polish bonds.

It was deemed significant that the market as a whole dropped from one to four points, in contrast to the general rise when the Nazis marched into Poland. Large banking houses explained the fall by stating that any extension of Soviet influence in Europe would mean a shortening of the British-German war, and consequently of profit opportunities.

Hathaway to Speak on Finnish Situation

C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will speak tonight on events in Finland and how to keep the United States out of the war, at Community Building, 417 17th St. and Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Kings Highway branch of the Communist Party.

German-Danish Barter Agreement Is Reached

BERLIN, Nov. 30 (UP).—The official German news agency DNB said today that German-Danish negotiations for a barter exchange of goods in 1940 have been completed.

The draft treaty, DNB reported from Copenhagen, will be forwarded to the two governments immediately.

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Bonte Appears, Is Arrested in Paris Chamber

Continuation of Decree Powers Given Daladier by French Parliament

(Continued from Page 1)

representing the French Communists at the 10th National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States.

(He had held the post of Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, and was named Secretary of the French Workers' and Peasants' Group after the declaration of war, had ordered dissolution of the Communist Party, because of its forthright stand for peace and a halt to the imperialist war.)

(He was ordered arrested, but he evaded the police and was able to continue work as one of the leaders of the Communist Party until his arrest at yesterday's session of the Chamber.)

VOTE CONTINUANCE OF DECREE POWERS

PARIS, Nov. 30 (UP).—The French Chamber of Deputies, after voting confidence in the cabinet of Premier Edouard Daladier, tonight voted continuance of the government's dictatorial decree powers for the duration of the war and thereby avoided a threatening cabinet crisis.

The proposal, drawn up by the Chamber's finance committee, would have forced the Daladier cabinet to submit to ratification of its decrees by parliament 30 days after they were issued. In a bitter speech, during which he stressed the necessity that he have powers permitting him to move swiftly and secretly, Daladier accepted limitation of emergency powers to the duration of the war, but demanded a vote of confidence against the finance committee's text.

The Chamber then voted its confidence in the Daladier cabinet and the finance committee text, proposed by Robert Schuman, committee reporter, was overthrown.

DRAFT COMPROMISE

Daladier's rejection of the finance committee's proposals led to designation of Edouard Herriot, Chamber president, Socialist Leader Leon Blum and Schuman to seek a compromise acceptable to Daladier.

The premier told the Chamber in a blunt speech that unless Parliament granted him extension of the emergency powers under which France has been ruled since before the war, it would be "impossible for me to continue my task."

"I am willing," he said, "to accept limitation of the powers for the period of hostilities but I absolutely refuse the committee's limitation of one month of life for a decree not ratified."

"I am willing that Parliament exercise its legislative and budgetary prerogatives throughout the hostilities but the government must have full powers to rule by decree with the understanding that decrees be submitted for ratification within a month but can be held over to the next session if Parliament is on a vacation."

"It is clear that you want the Chamber to sit permanently throughout the war. Frankly, I am opposed."

Duff Cooper Boomed, Boston Crowd Asks About India

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the British Admiralty, one of Chamberlain's bright young men now on a lecture tour of this country, drew a scant audience and considerable heckling when he spoke here Tuesday night in Symphony Hall.

Lord Duff Cooper's speech was an attempt to sell British imperialism under fake billing as a democratic power.

Shouts of "What about India?—How about Ireland?" came from the

audience of about 1,000 people.

Adversely for the purpose of raising war charity funds, the meeting was a failure. No funds were raised. On the other hand, Duff Cooper was applauded from that section of the audience which came from the blue-blooded Beacon Hill section and which is strongly pro-British.

The meeting was in sharp contrast to the one on Nov. 5 at which Earl Browder addressed a packed house of 3,000 on the war situation. Hundreds were turned away from the crowded Symphony Hall.

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STOP DIES, GIVE AMPLE FUNDS TO LAFOLLETTE COMMITTEE, N.M.U. ASKS

Union Mails Request to All Congressmen

Submits Proof That Dies Uses Stools, Labor Foes As His Witnesses

The National Maritime Union yesterday urged members of Congress to withhold additional funds for the Dies Committee and stop its "unprincipled attacks on labor."

In a letter, mailed to every member of Congress, the union suggests that if any money is to be appropriated for discovering un-American activities, that it be given to the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, headed by Senator LaFollette.

"The same amount of money made available to the LaFollette Committee," the letter says, "would be used to uncover violations of the Wagner Act and attacks on our civil liberties. These are the real un-American activities."

The letter implies that the so-called Dies investigation is not an investigation in the accepted sense of the word but is, in reality, part of an anti-union campaign by "labor-hating employers."

The case of the N.M.U. is cited. The union contends that the "same forces are at work behind the Dies Committee as are at work in our union."

To show the connection, a pamphlet entitled "Labor Spies in the N.M.U." is enclosed with each letter.

The pamphlet, according to the union, is an account of "the activities of a group of shipowner-financed disrupters in our union—a group exposed several months ago and expelled by the membership."

DIES "WITNESSES"

It is from this group, the letter says, that Dies is getting such witnesses as William C. McCusker and Frederick C. Phillips, both of whom were used recently by Dies.

The case of McCusker is especially indicative of the connection between the two, according to the union.

The police of two cities, New York and New Orleans, had been looking for McCusker for a month, the letter points out, when the gentleman suddenly appeared in all his glory as a witness before the Dies Committee.

"Someone, working with the Dies committee, knew where McCusker was hiding," the letter informs Congressmen.

"And when he was arrested for complicity in at least one of three recent murders, two members of the committee, Dies and Starnes, ing to his defense and in attacking complicity with each other in the law-enforcement agencies who did their sworn duty by arresting him."

\$30,000 Fire in Carlisle

CARLISLE, Pa., Nov. 30.—Fire swept three business and apartment buildings early today, causing damage estimated by firemen at \$30,000.

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19 times 1.00
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34 times 1.75
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92 times 4.65
93 times 4.70
94 times 4.75
95 times 4.80
96 times 4.85
97 times 4.90
98 times 4.95
99 times 5.00
100 times 5.05

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Northwest Parley On Rights Called On Mass Arrests

Minneapolis Group Issues Call as 163 WPA Workers Face Indictments; Conference to Include Educational and Labor Leaders

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 30.—With 163 WPA workers under indictment for their strike activity last July and democratic rights threatened on several fronts, the Minneapolis Civil Rights Committee announced today that a Northwest Conference on Civil Liberties will be called for January 26-27.

The Civil Rights Committee said the sponsors will include academic, labor, religious women's and civil leaders and organizations.

Among the important questions expected to receive consideration at the parley is the "conspiracy" trial of the WPA workers; the right of married women to work, labor rights and academic and religious freedom.

The proceedings at the Northwest conference, it was indicated, will follow the general pattern of the National Conference on Civil Liberties held in New York on Oct. 13-14, at which delegates from Minnesota were present.

SET UP IN WPA STRUGGLE
The Minneapolis Civil Rights Committee was organized last September when bills totalling nearly a million dollars were set for the WPA defendants.

Redress of this violation of civil rights was sought by leaders who called the original meeting, who were individuals in the Minneapolis Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, and some local members of the Minneapolis Civil Liberties Union.

The Committee took immediate steps to correct the bail situation, including personal audiences with Attorney-General Frank Murphy, Deputy WPA Commissioner Hunter, and District Judge Gunnar Nordby; and letters of protest to President Roosevelt, WPA Commissioner Harrington and others.

Trials of WPA workers who took part in last July's strike against the Woodruff Act, thus far resulted in four acquittals and eight convictions. In most cases indictments charge conspiracy to violate a section of the relief act.

At present another batch of 25 of the indicted WPA workers are on trial. District Attorney Anderson, the prosecutor, tried hard to pin the death of Patrolman John Geary who was on strike duty, upon strikers, but failed and was rebuffed by Judge M. M. Joyce. Anderson's attempt was made when Deputy Coroner G. W. Casterstrom was on the witness stand and declared that death came as a result of a heart disease and not any injury suffered during strike duty.

The rebuke from the Judge came when Anderson badgered his witness to obtain some link between the death and the strike.

Labor here has its eyes fixed on the trial. The whole procedure is seen as part of the general attack against labor to curb rights on the crest of the war-hysteria.

Utility Offered Bribe To Stop Public Plant
AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 30 (FP).—The Central Power & Light Co. has been charged in district court with violating the state anti-trust laws by paying the city of Yorktown \$10,000 not to build its own municipal plant.

Yorktown citizens, ignoring the utility's propaganda, had voted to build before the company came across.

Cafe Workers To Give 10,000 Physical Exams

An X-ray examination of 10,000 members of the Cooks and Chefs and Waiters and Waitresses Locals of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, A. F. of L., will be begun on Dec. 18 by the Tuberculosis Service of the Works Projects Administration, it was announced yesterday.

The examinations will take place at 918 Eighth Ave. The cooks and chefs were originally scheduled for examination on Dec. 4.

The work of the WPA Tuberculosis Service is conducted in cooperation with the Department of Health and is part of the campaign to provide this service to trade organizations for the protection of the health both of the workers and of the community.

In the two unions a total of 10,000 members is expected to report for examinations.

LABOR'S NEEDIEST CASES

(Thumb-nail sketches of labor's prisoners and their families, prepared by the International Labor Defense, which is now conducting its annual Christmas drive to aid them. Funds for Christmas for labor's prisoners and families should be sent to the I.L.D., 112 E. 19th St., New York City, or any regional or local I.L.D. office.)

Linda Clouse
(38th Xmas on I. L. D. Relief Roll)

Seven years ago when her father was taken off to jail Linda was a very little girl. Her letters to the I. L. D. had as their only "news" her progress and good grades at school.

Today she is a young lady who is making every effort to relieve or at least share with her mother

the burden of caring for the rest of the family.

They are resourceful people, the Clouse women. They have grown their own food in a little clearing somewhere in the Kentucky mining town that is their home.

They even managed to get hold of a cow for a while. But they could not keep her because they never made enough to finish paying for her.

Linda says the "youngsters" are looking forward to Christmas and the good things they are sure it will bring from the I. L. D. We can't disappoint them—can we?

Members of Allerton Branch, Communist Party, Bronx, offer their sympathies to Eli James on the death of his Father.



MUSICAL EDUCATION BEGINS IN THE CRADLE IN THE MENUHIN HOUSEHOLD: Yehudi Menuhin, world renowned violinist, plays the piano for his 2-month-old daughter Zamira, as she listens in the arms of her mother in New York.

Transport Workers Union Votes for Officers Today

More than 40,000 subway, elevated, trolley, bus and taxicab employees, members of New York Local 100 of the CIO Transport Workers Union of America, are expected to vote today in elections for local officers for 1940 and 1941.

Cornelius Lynch, IRT trackman and chairman of the Local Elections Board, announced

that voting will be by regular voting machines, located at union headquarters in Manhattan, Brooklyn and various sections of Westchester, from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M.

More than 100 candidates are in the field for the 40 offices to be filled, including president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary and 36 members of the executive board. The candidates, Mr. Lynch said, were nominated by individual petitions with those submitting the largest number of petition signatures being accorded top position on the voting machines. He said there were no "slates or tickets" in the election.

The incumbents in office in every case received four times as many signatures as all opposing candidates and will occupy the first line on the machines, Lynch announced.

Austin Hogan, president of the local, was nominated by 11,023 signatures and his opponent, J. W. Gallagher by 2,551; Gustave Faber, secretary-treasurer received 10,101 nominating signatures and is opposed by W. Connolly with 2,332 signatures; James J. Fitzsimmon, recording secretary received 10,937 nominating signatures and is opposed by James O'Keefe who had 1,856 signatures.

The office of vice-president, vacant for the past year, is being contested by Joseph J. Fody with 10,922 nomination signatures and F. Murray with 2,889 signatures.

Mr. Lynch announced that polling places have been established at union headquarters at 153 W. 64th Street, Manhattan; 98 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; 2 Manor House Square, Yonkers; 1 Lexington Ave., White Plains and in Alps Hall, 220 Huguenot Avenue, New Rochelle.

Hogan Issues Statement
Austin Hogan, president of Local 100, Transport Workers Union, answering statements which have appeared in the press concerning today's union election, has issued the following statement:

"It is regrettable that the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists has permitted use of its name by the lunatic fringe within its organization as a front for a handful of discredited office-seekers who again are candidates for office in the New York local of the Transport Workers Union of America."

"It is the same clique which hid behind the A.C.T.U. in efforts to wreck our national union at its recent convention in Atlantic City and there were repudiated by a vote of 178 to 3."

"It is the same clique which encouraged and was behind efforts to sabotage negotiations for better wages and other working conditions on the Third Avenue Railway System, the I.R.T. and other transit companies in this city."

"Apparently upon instigation from the transit bosses in this city, this handful of wreckers have raised issues in the public press entirely irrelevant to the problems of New York's transit workers. They have chosen to ignore the \$15,000,000 in wage increases, paid vacations, sick leaves, paid holidays, shorter hours, free pension benefits and the many other improvements won for transit workers by the present leadership of the Transport Workers Union of Greater New York. This too, apparently, at the behest of the transit bosses."

"The vast majority of Catholics in the Transport Workers Union, I am sure, resent the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists injecting itself in the affairs of our union and particularly abhor the use of racial or religious prejudices in union affairs."

Beauty Parlors
GOLDSTEIN'S, 233 E. 14th St. GR. 5-8089. Permanent wave \$3 and \$5. 25¢ per item; 3 items \$1.

Carpets—Rugs
UNCLAIMED RUGS—REAL BARGAINS. Clever Cleaners, 1 West 125th St. Open Evenings; 1134 Union Ave. (167th).

Dentists
DR. C. WEISMAN, Surgeon Dentist. 1 Union Square W. Suite 811. GR. 7-6286.

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SPECIAL OFFER! Free \$1 treatment to newsmen! Unwanted hair removed forever from face, body. Personal attention. Safest method. Physician in attendance. BELLETTA, 110 West 34th, Room 1102. (Opposite Macy's) MEAdillon 3-4216.

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ROXY MODERN FURNITURE. Stock Order: Painted—Unpainted. Mirrors, Lamps. 488 8th Ave. (12th St.).

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Hits Relief Slashes Based On Rumor of Job Increases

SOCIAL WORKERS' EXECUTIVE SEES NO JOBS FOR WPA CLIENTS IN REPORTED BUSINESS UPTURN

Slashes in relief on the supposition that jobs are increasing in private industry was severely criticized yesterday by Walter West, Executive Secretary of the American Association of Social Workers.

"WPA or any other government agency has never given jobs to all the people who can work and need jobs," Mr. West said. He proposed a national survey which would at least approach the appalling need of relief in the United States.

Workers Alliance leaders generally agreed with Mr. West's remarks on the need for relief, but were skeptical about his proposal for a survey of need.

"There have been dozens of surveys," said an Alliance spokesman. "What we want now is action to answer this need which everyone, particularly those reactionaries who are cutting relief in various communities, knows exists."

Mr. West objected, he said, to the implications of President Roosevelt that the needy could be placed in certain categories and budgets (invariably inadequate) set aside to care for them.

MAN ON RELIEF SKIPPED
"Relief is being cut in place after place," Mr. West said, "under the impression that industrial recovery means a corresponding reduction in relief. This would only be true if all the jobs now opening up were going to relief families. That is not true."

"Generally in the localities there is a discouragement against the setting up of a real program to answer need and a discouragement against accepting it."

"If we allow the present recovery to be used as an entering wedge

Textile Workers Win 7 1/2 % Pay Boost in Jersey

An increase of 7 1/2 per cent was obtained in negotiations between the Imperial Rayon Company of Gloucester, New Jersey, and the Textile Workers' Union of America, according to an announcement yesterday by Emil Rieve, T. W. U. A. General President.

The increase was obtained under a clause of the agreement between the synthetic yarn company, which formerly was the New Process Rayon, Inc., and the union.

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Wreckage of School System Reported to Mayor by Marshall

Education Board Head Outlines Results of Republican Assault on Education; \$5,300,000 Slash Called Threat to Democracy

A dark and dreary picture of New York City's educational system, depicting oversized classes, lack of kindergarten training, limitation of enrollment in trade schools and lack of proper teaching staffs, was set forth yesterday in a report of the Board of Education to Mayor LaGuardia, signed by James Marshall, president of the board.

The serious situation in the educational institutions, tossed directly into the Mayor's lap by the Board of Education, was attributed to action of the State Legislature in slashing \$5,300,000 from the city's school budget.

"We have refrained from using teaching positions which has meant the continuance of a large number of oversized classes in which instruction is seriously impaired," Mr. Marshall wrote to the Mayor.

He cited the following instances of oversized classes:

In the high schools on Oct. 1 a total of 481 classes had 50 or more students each; 1,268 classes had 45 to 49 students each, and 7,588 classes had from 40 to 44 students each.

According to accepted standards a class of more than 35 students in secondary school is an oversized class.

"When there are more than 40 students in a class individual instruction is practically out of the question," Mr. Marshall wrote to the Mayor.

TWO IN A SEAT

In some classes in the high schools children are sitting two in a seat, or in a chair in the aisle without a desk. This is due to the fact that we do not have a sufficient number of teachers to divide the students into smaller groups where seats are available or could be made available.

Especially hard hit by the enforced economy, according to the report, were the vocational high schools, which had nearly 1,400 recitation classes each with from 40 to 44 students.

Since the budget cuts went into effect, the Board of Education revealed, a minimum of 1,500 children have been denied the opportunity of kindergarten training because the city was unable to provide a sufficient number of kindergarten teachers.

"We do not have adequate funds to furnish all the children with up-to-date textbooks, notably in science, civics and history," the report said.

"Many of our buildings are in disrepair and have obsolete sanitary facilities."

Financial "stringency" in the educational system, the report points out, has caused the Board of Education to close down entirely the community and recreation centers except for such groups able to pay for use of the building.

"These centers," Mr. Marshall wrote to the Mayor, "constitute one of the most effective crime prevention agencies that the city has. They are as important to adolescents as playgrounds are to children. Closing a children's playground, or charging a fee for its use would be unthinkable, and yet this is what we have to do in the case of community and recreation centers for adolescents."

The legislative "economies," the report asserts, caused the Board of Education to deny the free use of school buildings to 344 Boy Scout troops and 76 Girl Scout troops.

Last year, Mr. Marshall explained, the city had 210 day classes for 10,000 adults in Americanization and citizenship training. Today, due to the cuts, there are no such classes.

CITIZENSHIP CLASSES CUT

The evening citizenship classes have been cut from 19,746 to 8,100. Concerning administration of schools, the letter to the Mayor says:

"The schools are suffering from our inability to fill administrative and supervisory positions. Twenty elementary schools have been without principals and 46 without necessary assistants to principals. A supervisor is not merely a teacher with an imposing title. He is a more experienced person, with special training and skill, who has made himself eligible by passing a competitive examination. He is essential to the effective functioning of the school."

Morale of the teaching staffs, Mr. Marshall said, has been seriously affected by the fact that the Board has been forced to refrain from making regular appointments to teaching and supervisory positions.

"We cannot continue indefinitely to keep teachers in the service as substitutes when they are entitled to regular appointment," he wrote.

Mr. Marshall told the Mayor that the situation in the city schools was a menace to democracy. He said:

"We hold with you that the essence of democracy is equality of opportunity. There can be no such equality when some children have fewer educational advantages than others."

The President of the Board of Education charged that "economies" have been made at the "expense of educational opportunity for children and adults."

City Budget Cuts Outlay For Education

Board of Estimate OK's \$116,000,000 Fund for 1940

(Continued from Page 1)

for Manhattan Public School 118. A \$13,000 cut for Christopher Columbus High school construction, Bronx.

Other cuts were: \$139,400, Brooklyn Girls High School for Home-making. \$12,500, Lafayette High School, Brooklyn.

\$6,000, Port Richmond High School, Staten Island Addition. \$2,000, William Cullen High School, Queens.

\$45,000, P. S. 114, Bronx. \$50,000, P. S. 67, Brooklyn. \$10,000, East New York Vocational High School, Brooklyn.

\$21,500, William Howard Taft High School, Bronx. \$21,500, Fort Hamilton High School, Brooklyn.

\$21,500, Forest High School, Queens. \$325,000, Midwood High School, Brooklyn.

\$88,000, Woodrow Wilson Vocational, Queens. Fire Department cuts under the Planning Commission proposed budget included a \$220,000 slash in proposed expenditures for the fire alarm telegraph system and \$47,000 cut for new quarters for Engine Co. 1, Bronx.

The Health Department budget was \$889,000 less than the amount proposed by the Planning Commission. Libraries also took slashes all along the line.

James Allen to Review Soviet-Finnish Relations

A review and analysis of the latest international developments, particularly in the field of Soviet-Finnish relations, will be included in the lecture to be delivered Saturday afternoon, by James Allen, on "America, the Soviet Union and the War." The talk will be given in the main hall of Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., which seats 1,200 people.

Allen is a well-known author and lecturer, whose best-known book is "Reconstruction, the Battle for Democracy." His is the third in a series of four lectures on the war, held under the auspices of the Workers School.

The lecture by Allen starts at 2:30 sharp. Admission is 35 cents.

WPA Truck, Auto Collide; 5 Hurt

Five persons were injured in a collision between a WPA truck and an automobile at Moshulu Avenue and Broadway, Bronx, yesterday. The gas tank of the truck exploded. The two drivers were hurled clear of the flames, but three WPA workers in the truck suffered burns.

First Lady at Dies Probe; Hears 'Nothing New,' She Says After Session

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UP).—Unannounced and uninvited, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt strolled into the Dies Committee hearing room today, heard the American Youth Congress described as "a Communist-dominated organization" and then took six of its officials to lunch with her at the White House.

After listening for an hour Mrs. Roosevelt departed after commenting that she had "heard nothing new."

Committee members, who have taken no action on Mrs. Roosevelt's offer to testify before them, were surprised when she walked in the room and took a seat between William W. Hinckley, former chairman of the AYC, and Jack McMichael, its present head.

JUST A SPECTATOR

Acting Chairman Joseph A. Starnes, D. Ala., presiding in the

Nat'l Guard Officials Mum on Violation Of Law by Troops at Rally for Dies

By John Meldon

The presence of an "honor guard" in the full dress uniform of the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard at the witchhunt rally of Rep. Martin Dies at the Madison Square Garden Wednesday night—a direct violation of the military laws of the State of New York—was met with a pall of silence yesterday on the part of military officials and the office of Gov. Lehman.

Rep. Dies, as he entered the half-filled Garden Wednesday night, passed through the "honor guard" which was drawn up in military formation. The troops of the Seventh Regiment were a composite company, garbed in gray and white dress uniforms, wearing cockades.

According to the regulations issued by the New York State Adjutant General's office, in 1931, still in force, the presence of the Seventh Regiment troops in the official uniform of the armed forces, was an outright violation of the regulation. The order reads:

"Regulation 36, Paragraph 5: 'Political or Religious Demonstrations: 'Organizations of the military forces of the State will not parade or take part in any political or religious demonstrations.'"

When a reporter for the Daily Worker called personally upon Col. Joseph Mundy, Chief of Staff of the New York National Guard at his office at 80 Center St. yesterday, Col. Mundy was asked:

"Wasn't the presence of a company of the Seventh Regiment in full dress uniform at the Garden rally of Rep. Dies a direct violation of the military laws of the State?"

Col. Mundy then told the Daily Worker that while, in his private opinion, Col. Ralph C. Tobin, commander of the Seventh Regiment, might be due for some criticism, that he was not prepared to give an official opinion as to whether or not the military regulations had been violated until he discussed the incident with his superior, Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell.

Judge Clears Kin of Another; Ickes Hits Back

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UP).—Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes in a formal statement today criticized U. S. District Judge James C. Wilson of Houston, Texas, for terminating a hot oil case involving the brother of another U. S. District Judge in Texas "without permitting the government to present all its evidence."

The defendants in the case, resulting from charges of illegal handling of crude oil produced in excess of production quotas, were Ruddy Allred, a brother of Federal Judge James Allred, former Governor of Texas, and Neal Powers. Ruddy Allred and Powers had been indicted on the charge with H. E. Hines.

"Such action as this by a member of the Federal Judiciary seriously handicaps the administration of an act of Congress to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in petroleum, which it is my duty to administer," Ickes said.

Shades of 'Neutrality'—France Gleeful At U. S. Aid

PARIS, Nov. 30 (UP).—Air Minister Guy Lachambre, addressing an American club luncheon today, thanked the United States for the "powerful assistance" its airplane dies, tools and technique had given France.

Lachambre said that a new plant installed with new machinery had resulted in greater airplane production the first 10 months of this year than in the total preceding four years.

Baltimore Lecture

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30. — "The Negro People and the Struggle for Civil Rights" will be the topic of an address by William C. Taylor, City Secretary of the Communist Party of Baltimore, Sunday at 8:30 P. M. at the Workers School Auditorium, 322 W. Franklin St.

state?" "Was it a political rally?" the Colonel asked. When he received the opinion that it definitely was, he referred to the manual on regulations and read it aloud.

"You're not the first information I have gotten today on this matter," he said, but did not state the other sources of complaint.

Col. Mundy then told the Daily Worker that while, in his private opinion, Col. Ralph C. Tobin, commander of the Seventh Regiment, might be due for some criticism, that he was not prepared to give an official opinion as to whether or not the military regulations had been violated until he discussed the incident with his superior, Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell.

GOVERNOR MUM

He proposed that the Daily Worker telephone him after he had met with Maj. Gen. Haskell later in the afternoon.

Meanwhile, a call to Thomas Brunkard, personal secretary to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, asked that the governor, or a spokesman for his office, give an official opinion on the Seventh Regiment affair.

Mr. Brunkard said that he would contact the "proper party" and would convey the request. An hour later, when telephoned again, Mr. Brunkard said that he was unable to reach the Governor, but might have a statement ready by this morning.

Following a staff meeting in which it was understood that Maj. Gen. Haskell and Col. Mundy participated, the latter told the Daily Worker that the General had no comment to make.

National Negro Congress Head Nails Dies 'Witness'

Nowell Described as Stoolpigeon, Expelled by Detroit C. P. in 1936; Is Stooze of Silver Shirts, Ford Service Dep't

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—John P. Davis, National Secretary of the National Negro Congress, today described as "a monstrous lie" testimony by William Nowell of Detroit before the Dies Committee.

"The National Negro Congress is not a Communist front organization," Davis said. "It has never been dominated by the Communist Party or any other political party."

"Nowell's statement that he 'collaborated with me' in forming the Congress is a monstrous lie," he declared. "I have never even discussed the Congress organization with Nowell. He had no more to do with the National Negro Congress than Charley McCarthy or Donald Duck."

"And even more significant than my denial of his statement is the fact that Nowell—although he claims to have been a guiding brain in forming the Congress—has never held an office in the Congress either locally or nationally, has never served on any Congress Committee either locally or nationally, and was not even a delegate to either the first or second National Negro Congress meetings."

"I am not and never have been a member of the Communist Party. I am not and have never been the leader of or associated with any group that could possibly be called a 'Communist fraction' of the National Negro Congress or any other organization."

"Nowell's statement is a lie made out of whole cloth. The Dies Committee in permitting this wanton character assassination of individuals and organizations is engaging in a disservice to the American people. I am ready and willing to appear before this committee at any time it desires."

EXPULSION BY COMMUNISTS IN 1936

(Special to the Daily Worker) DETROIT, Nov. 30. — William

Nowell described by Martin Dies as his "most valuable witness" and reported in the New York Times yesterday as having "broken with the Communist Party as a result of the Soviet-Nazi pact" was publicly expelled from the Communist Party here as a stoolpigeon in 1936.

Almost three years before the pact, leaflets issued by the Communist Party and widely distributed to Negro people here, among whom he was known as a Communist, described Nowell's despicable role in promoting factionalism among the workers as a Ford agent.

Nowell then worked with Don Marshall, head of the Ford Negro service department and with the Lovestonettes in Homer Martin's wrecking group.

Nowell's trail towards labor's enemies began in 1934 when he was severely condemned by the Communist Party for attempting to develop a dangerous position on policy related to work among Negroes designed to disrupt Negro-white unity.

Refusing to correct his position for three years while still a member, he continued his activities under cover until he was expelled.

Today he is associated with Gerald I. K. Smith, the Silver Shirts, whose center in the past year has been Detroit. He serves Smith as an "expert on Communism." His most recent "job" was an effort to promote a strike-breaking back-to-work movement among Negro workers in the Chrysler lockout.

The scheme, apparently prearranged to promote race riots to split strike ranks, failed only because of the discipline among the pickets and heed given to the warning of the union's leaders.

When he worked with Marshall, Nowell's main activity was to promote an anti-CIO sentiment among Negro workers and as a sop promised the mjobs at Ford. Marshall has for years been Ford's medium for hiring Negro workers.

Nowell has been the cause of the arrest of active Negro Communists whom he "spotted" for the police and made them the object of the usual anti-Negro police terrorism in Detroit's east side.

Recently Nowell was seen standing with a group of Ford servicemen at a plant gate through which applicants for jobs were passing.

Several weeks ago Nowell was the principal speaker at an "Americanization" meeting arranged by Gerald Smith. He took the occasion to slander Communist Negro leaders.

Nowell is now thoroughly discredited among the Negro people as a "Ford man" and is no longer effective in rallying anybody for reactionary aims.

His part in bringing this city dangerously near race riots as a result of his and Marshall's recruiting of scabs in the Chrysler strike, has earned him the hatred of every progressive Negro person in this city.

Perfects Cancer Test



PERFECTS A NEW TEST FOR CANCER IN THE SYSTEM: Dr. Ehrenfried Pfeiffer, a Swiss chemist associated with the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, who has announced a new cancer test. A drop of blood is taken from a patient's finger, mixed with a copper chloride solution, which indicates the presence of cancer.

Darcy Held Innocent by Phila. Judge

(Continued from Page 1)

under that name ran for Governor of California. He had the right, under the laws of that State, to use the name of Sam Darcy, or any name other than the name he bore at birth, without recourse to legal proceedings.

"Since under the California law . . . the relator (Darcy) had a right to assume and be known by any name other than the name he bore at birth, what mattered it that he registered under his customary public name of Sam Darcy instead of his birth name of Samuel Dardack? and, since the relator (Darcy) is an American citizen . . . and possessed of all the other qualifications necessary to his right to vote, it may well be asked where it is detrimental to the justice of that State of California if he registered as being born in the United States instead of in the Ukraine."

"There was undoubtedly an irregularity or informality in his registration but nevertheless an irregularity or informality entirely correctable by striking his name from the rolls of registered voters."

NO PRIOR CASE

"It does not appear whether or not such correction was ever made, but it does appear that the relator (Darcy) remained in San Francisco for fifteen months after his alleged misstatement made on March 27, 1934, during which period of fifteen months no proceedings of any character were brought against him."

"Perjury, as defined by the Criminal Laws of California," Judge Welsh said, "is where any person states as true, 'any material matter known to be false.'"

Since Judge Welsh stated that the charges aren't material as the State of California nor any individual were harmed in the slightest, it is evident that the charges are immaterial of the political persecution nature of the five and one half year old charge against Darcy Judge Welsh declared:

"The relator (Darcy) is an avowed Communist. Both he and the eminent counsel who represent him claim that these extradition proceedings are brought not in good faith and that political persecution is responsible for the present effort to return him to California against his will. The mere thoughts of such a possible reason for the proceedings is sufficient to strike terror to the soul of every true friend of liberty. We are loath to believe it."

"However, the length of time that has elapsed in these proceedings, coupled with the unrest and suspicion, and tension of feeling that exists today, presents an opportunity for persons who feel themselves the victim of political persecution to raise the question of a political, economic or racial persecution . . . such a purpose would strike at the very heart of constitutional guarantees."

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Defense Committee Formed to Fight Case Against Schneiderman

Charges Against California Communist Party Secretary to Be Heard in U. S. Court on Dec. 7; Seek to Revoke Citizenship

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Formation of a special defense committee for William Schneiderman, California state secretary of the Communist Party, who faces a federal suit for revocation of his citizenship, has been announced by the Party here.

Schneiderman's case comes up in Federal court December 7 before Judge Michael J. Roche. The government, in a civil suit, is asking that naturalization papers granted Schneiderman in 1927 be revoked on the grounds that he was a member of the Communist Party at the time he received them.

The State Committee of the Party, terming the trial "a civil liberties test case of vital national importance" has thrown its full resources into the defense. Anita Whitney, state chairman of the Party, is head of the defense committee.

"FORCE AND VIOLENCE" TWIST

The case will have important bearing upon the status of the Communist Party since the government's contention is that the Party is an association advocating the overthrow of the United States government by force and violence.

Schneiderman, the government says, when asked if he were a member of any association advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence answered in the negative. The government contends that the answer was false in that Schneiderman was a member of the Communist Party at the time he made the statement.

State Senator Robert W. Kennay, a former municipal judge, will be associated with the defense counsel.

STATEMENT OF PARTY

The State Committee of the Communist Party has issued a statement on the case which says:

"This trial is an attempt on the part of the Department of Justice to establish a precedent that membership in the party, a recognized legal party on the California ballot, is grounds for cancellation of American citizenship."

"Coming as it does in a period of war hysteria and increasing attacks on the democratic liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights, we regard this trial as a civil liberties test case of vital national importance, with which all who believe in the principles of democracy should be concerned."

"The government's contention that the Communist Party advocates force and violence has been answered by the party time after time since its official declaration of policy and in its practices."

"One would think America were already in the war, when attempts are being made already to apply measures of wartime repression. One of the main reasons why this attack on the party comes at this time is precisely because the Communists are actively fighting to keep America out of the Imperialist war in Europe."

MINNEAPOLIS C. P. Holds Forum on War

(Special to the Daily Worker) MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 30.—Harry Mayville, leader among the unemployed, will speak at an open forum sponsored by the Minneapolis organization of the Communist Party on the subject "Will War Bring Job?" The forum will be held on Sunday, December 3, at 3 P. M. at Seventh Street Hall, 19 S. Seventh Street.

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THE SOVIET UNION AND THE WAR

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
National Chairman,
Communist Party, U. S. A.

Following is the text of William Z. Foster's speech, "The Soviet Union and the War," made at a meeting of 2,000 garment workers at Manhattan Center Tuesday:

Tonight I wish to speak briefly of the policy of the U.S.S.R., especially regarding the present war. The peace policy, like all other important policies of the Soviet Government, is being profoundly misrepresented by capitalist spokesmen and their echoes: the Wollis, Dubinsky, Thomas, Stolorz, Lovestones, Orlows and Cannons, who denounce it as "power politics," "war mongering," "imperialism" and the like.

As against such slanders upon the Soviet Union, George Dimitroff, head of the Communist International, in a recent statement characterized the peace policy of the U.S.S.R. as "a policy dictated by the interests of Socialism, which coincide with the interests of the working peoples of all lands."

Now let us see by the text of life itself which of these characterizations is correct: whether the Soviet Union's attitude towards the war constitutes a socialist peace policy or of an imperialist war, and also whether or not it dovetails with the interests of the world's toiling masses. In order to do this it will be necessary to consider the various elements that constitute the Soviet peace policy as a whole.

First, let us estimate the long struggle of the masses in the various countries to prevent the war. Surely here was a Socialist task of first magnitude—to halt the outbreak of hostilities—and no honest person can deny that the Soviet Union was the world leader in this struggle.

Ever since the Soviet Government was organized in 1917 it has pursued an active peace policy, repeatedly proposing complete or partial disarmament, of the various governments, only to meet with flat rejection from the capitalist countries, and especially when the present war loomed, after the rise of Hitler, the U.S.S.R., in line with the Comintern and the Communist Parties of all countries, intensified its efforts to hold back the threatening slaughter. The Soviet Union's plan to prevent war was to create a peace front of all the democratic countries and thereby bring the fascist aggressors to a standstill. This was the policy of collective security. Obviously, however, imperialist like Chamberlain and Daladier would never of their own volition support such an international front in defense of peace and democracy, hence an additional phase of the Communist peace policy in the various countries was the formation of Peoples' Front Peace-Anti-fascist movement strong enough to democratize their respective governments and give them a genuine peace policy, or to bring such pressure to bear upon the government as to force them into a policy of collaboration with the U.S.S.R. to maintain world peace.

The international peace front and the Peoples' Front movements in the several countries were the two great sides of the Communist world peace policy.

This policy of collective security undoubtedly delayed the outbreak of the war, and if it did not prevent the war altogether, the responsibility, therefore, rests not only upon imperialists like Chamberlain and Daladier, but especially upon the Social-Democrats, Trotskyites and also many confused liberals. These people fought against the Peoples' Front in every country and they bitterly opposed applying the policy of collective security in the crises around Ethiopia, Spain, Austria, Czechoslovakia, etc. If the war finally was precipitated by the imperialist powers, certainly the Soviet government must be credited with doing everything humanly possible to prevent it. It fought so hard for peace that it had all the fascist aggressors lined up against it; it gave active assistance to China, Spain, and other victims of fascist invasion. It was only when war was right at



—Drawing by Kerkam
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

its doors, when it was clear that the British and French governments had not only rejected the international peace front, but were following the hostile policy of seeking to induce Hitler, with their active backing, to attack the Soviet Union, that the Soviet Government disassociated itself from them, signed the non-aggression pact with Germany, and assumed the position of neutrality which it now occupies.

Certainly, the great struggle of the Soviet Government to prevent the war was a Socialist policy and one that truly corresponded to the interests of the toiling masses not only in the Soviet Union, but all over the world. Above all these masses wanted to prevent the outbreak of the war. The Soviet Government acted as their world spokesman and champion; hence to characterize its policy as imperialist is to commit the grossest distortion of reality and to do the work of capitalist reaction.

But the war broke out, in spite of the Soviet Government's efforts to stop it. So now let us look briefly at the Soviet policy toward the war that is here and see whether or not this policy is, as Dimitroff says, a socialist policy which coincides with the interests of toilers in every country.

Obviously, the first and most basic need of the toiling masses of the world who are confronted by the present war is to know what kind of a war it is; whether it is a just war which they must support, or an unjust war which they must oppose. To answer this question, the Chamberlains and Daladiers rush to tell us that it is a just war, a war "for democracy" and to abolish Hitlerism, and their Social-Democratic hangers-on second their motion and try to get the workers to endorse the slaughter. Hitler, in Germany, also defends his war-making with similar hypocrisy. The Soviet Government's spokesmen, however, true to the Socialist interests of the world's workers, have exploded these monstrous lies. Categorical they have pronounced the war an unjust war, an imperialist war, a ruthless struggle between imperialist powers; that, both sides are equally guilty for the war; that both are struggling for markets, raw materials and hegemony over the world; that it is in no sense a struggle for democracy and against Hitlerism.

Stalin, Molotov and other Soviet leaders, as well as the spokesmen for the Communist International and the Communist Parties in all countries, are telling the people of the world that the toiling masses have no interest in this imperialist war; that it can bring them nothing but oppression, suffering and death. And their words of enlightenment, especially through the speeches of Molotov, are reaching tens and hundreds of millions of workers and other toilers all over the world.

Who can dispute, therefore, that in thus characterizing the war as imperialist, and teaching the masses their true interests regarding it, the leaders of the Soviet Government and the Comintern are following a truly Socialist policy, and that they thereby are doing a gigantic service to the

workers all over the world? To denounce as imperialistic a government carrying on this gigantic and fundamental work of proletarian education, as the Social-Democrats and related warmongers are doing, is a crime against the international working class and Socialism.

From its characterization of the war as an imperialist war the Soviet Government arrives at the main basis of its foreign policy, which is that the war be stopped at once! Surely, nobody can deny that the demand of the Soviet Government for peace is, as Dimitroff says, a Socialist policy which coincides with the interests of the workers of the entire world? The masses of all countries want peace! Not in England—not in France—not in Germany—not in the Soviet Union—and certainly not in the United States! It is the imperialists, the first line the British and French governments, that are insisting upon continuing the war, not the common people. The Soviet Government, in its demand for peace, is voicing the will of these peace-loving masses of all the world.

But the objection is raised, often by confused but honest people, that peace now would mean a repetition of Munich, a Hitler peace. At this point let me interject that it was the Communists alone who condemned Munich as a sell-out of democracy, at a time when liberals, Social-Democrats and conservative trade union leaders were hailing Munich as a great victory for peace. And when the Munich betrayal was carried through it is also very significant that the Soviet Government was absent from the negotiations. The British, German, French and Italian imperialists saw to it that it was kept out. They knew full well that if the Soviet representatives had been present the imperialists would never have been able to put across their betrayal. No, we Communists do not want another Munich, and we would be the last to propose policies leading in that direction.

If the Hitler, Chamberlains and Daladiers are allowed to dictate the eventual peace terms they will, despite their present glib promises of a just peace, write a much worse one even than either Munich or Versailles. The victorious imperialists would inevitably cut the defeated countries to pieces, and thus lay the basis for new miseries and fresh wars. The only guarantee of a just and enduring peace will be a powerful Soviet Government at the peace table, backed up by hundreds of millions of toilers all over the world. When the eventual settlement of this war comes, if European capitalism is still intact, we may be certain that the Soviet Union, true to its role as world Socialist leader, will be fighting against the imperialists for a peace program which represents the interests not only of its own 183,000,000 people, but also of the whole body of working people in every country. The Soviet peace policy is a Socialist policy, one which coincides with the interests of the workers everywhere.

This brings us to the next basic feature of the Soviet peace policy. This is that, obviously, while we are struggling to bring the war to an end, a great world Socialist task at this time is to prevent the war from spreading, from engulfing other populations in the useless butchery. Here again the Soviet Government, true to its Socialist character, has given the toiling masses of the world the correct lead by its policy of localizing the war. The Non-Aggression Pact between the Soviet Union and Germany was of enormous service in restricting the extension of the war. Without this Pact doubtless many additional countries would now be in the war. And all the U. S. S. R.'s efforts are directed toward preventing the war from spreading.

There is still another great

side of the Soviet and Comintern peace policy that I wish to emphasize in analyzing the Communist attitude in relation to the war. This is the fundamental matter of strengthening the world fight for Socialism. The present imperialist war constitutes a great crisis of international capitalism, of which the protracted industrial crises of recent years, the growth of fascism, and the spread of war throughout the world are but so many expressions. It all signifies that the capitalist system is breaking down and preparing place for the growth of Socialism as the new world order. The Communists alone are teaching the masses these fundamental truths and showing them that only in Socialism can they find the final remedy for the accumulating horrors and miseries of capitalism.

Undoubtedly there will be a big growth of Socialist sentiment as a result of the present war. The masses will not experience the terrors and hardships of this wholesale butchery without turning against the social system responsible for it. If the capitalists dare to keep this war long going on it will be at the peril of the system of capitalism, and of their establishment of a socialist Europe.

The great wars of the past two generations have all climaxed in

From the foregoing it is clear that the policy of the Soviet Government to localize the war is not one merely in the interest of the people of the Soviet Union; it is a policy based upon the interests of the workers of all countries—a Socialist policy—an internationalist policy—a policy which the workers throughout the world should support, and all the capitalist and Social-Democratic slanders cannot make it into anything else.

Still another great phase of the Soviet's policy toward the war, and this is also the policy of the Communist International and Communist Parties everywhere, is to shield the masses of the warring and neutral countries as best it can be done, from the terrors, hardships and slaughter caused by the war. Thus the Soviet Government and the leaders of the Communist International will be the greatest force to prevent the use of poison gas, the bombing of open cities and the like. It is also sounding the note of the struggle against the profiteers who are sucking the lifeblood out of the various peoples. They are leading, furthermore, a fight in defense of the masses' civil rights; for not only in the warring countries, but also in the neutral capitalist countries the governments are stripping the masses of their democratic rights. Against all these things the Communists have spoken out loud and clear, for all the world to hear. An important feature of this general phase of Communist policy to protect the masses from the hardships of the war is the Soviet Government's recent protest against the British blockade contraband list. This list, by making subject to seizure at sea the main necessities of life, whether in belligerent or neutral ships, throws unpayable privations upon children, the aged, the sick, not only in the belligerent countries but also in European neutral lands. Hence, when the Soviet Government, in the name of European peoples generally, protests against this barbarity, it performs a great world Socialist duty. And the imperialist war-makers will do well to hearken to this protest against the starvation of the peoples. The masses of Europe are not going to tamely submit to wholesale starvation through the British blockade. Their cry for food will eventually become a revolutionary demand, one that may well sweep before it many European capitalist governments if this outrageous war is prolonged.

There is still another great

line signature for feature articles of particularly violent anti-Semitic character in Coughlin's Social Justice.

The editors of New Masses previously announced that photostatic copies of the documents gathered by Spivak have been forwarded to responsible Federal officials who include United States Attorney General Murphy, Postmaster General Farley and the Bureau of Internal Revenue. To date no assurance of intention to investigate with a view toward prosecution has been received from the government officials with the one exception of a routine reply from the Post Office Department, wherein it is stated that the Chicago Post Office Department will look into the matter. Issues of New Masses are on sale at all newsstands or can be purchased by mail from New Masses, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Coughlin Bought Stock from Feeney-Thomas Firm, Spivak Shows in Current New Masses

Father Coughlin was a behind-the-scenes buyer of stock from the same Wall Street firm of brokers with which Rep. J. Parnell (Feeney) Thomas, Dies Committee member, has been connected, it was disclosed yesterday.

Coughlin's dealings with the house of Paine, Webber & Co. are revealed by John L. Spivak in the current issue of the New Masses. Rep. Feeney-Thomas was the head of the bond department of this brokerage house from 1924-28. The Daily Worker has urged the Securities and Exchange Commission to investigate the present connection between the Dies Committee member and the Wall Street house.

Stephen Paine, former head of the house of Paine, Webber & Co., has been on trial here in connection with the looting of a million

and a quarter dollars investment trust. The case against Paine and his three co-defendants went to the jury yesterday afternoon.

In the New Masses article, Spivak brings to the light of day the fact that on Feb. 27, 1929, Coughlin purchased 500 shares of Kelsey Hayes Wheel for \$30,000 at \$60 a share through Paine, Webber and Company, brokers, with offices in the Penobscot Building in Detroit.

The current issue of New Masses carries a photostatic copy of an order authorizing the purchase of \$30,000 worth of Kelsey Hayes Wheel stock for Coughlin's brokerage account. Spivak's article shows that Coughlin, in his capacity as a minister of the Roman Catholic Church, flagrantly violated his priest's oath of poverty by such a personal stock transaction. The current article in New Masses recounts Spivak's dramatic experience when he interviewed Prewitt

Semmes, Father Coughlin's attorney.

When the New Masses reported appeared on the scene, Semmes called his client, Father Coughlin, for instructions on what to do with the crack reporter. Apparently Father Coughlin instructed his attorney to throw Spivak out of the office, and Semmes replied, "But I can't, Father, he's got documents!"

Included in the dynamite disclosures in the current Spivak article is a revelation that there is no "Ben Marcin!" It is recalled that some time ago Father Coughlin offered a fabulous reward during the course of one of his radio broadcasts to any individual who could prove that Boris Brasol and Ben Marcin were one and the same person. Spivak proves with an unimpeachable affidavit that the name Ben Marcin was a composite editorial pseudonym used as a by-

line signature for feature articles of particularly violent anti-Semitic character in Coughlin's Social Justice.

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after 100 days..

THE HUNDRED DAYS ARE OVER. On this, the day after, we review our accomplishments in the financial campaign.

First, let the figures speak. They reveal that we raised over \$117,000 in less than 15 weeks. This is nearly \$30,000 more than was raised in a comparable period last year. The sustained weekly average of \$15,000 for the past seven weeks is also a record. And so were two \$22,000 weeks.

It is a splendid job—but not a finished one. We are still \$80,000 short of our \$250,000 goal. Every cent is vital. Every item in the budget irreducible. Remember, our state budget was formulated before the outbreak of the second imperialist war. And it is plain that our financial needs rise with the fever line of history.

Hence, the drive is being extended. We are out to finish the job.

Speed is essential. Every day is underlined with shell-fire. Every hour is filled with the ugly screams of disintegrating capitalism. Every moment is important when history takes gigantic leaps.

Our campaign must be intensified to keep pace with events. Finances are organization. The best and most correct policies are worth only as much as the persons and organizations which carry them out into line. Speed the financial drive so that we can bring our position on war and imperialism to the masses of people.

Complete the drive within the next few weeks!

Every Party member active in the financial campaign!

Finish the job!

Sections that went over the top:

HONOR ROLL

MANHATTAN
1st A.D.
Waterfront
Nassau

UP-STATE
Schenectady
Albany
Orange

New York State Committee, C.P.U.S.A.
ISRAEL AMTER, Chairman
CHARLES KRUMBEIN, Secretary

COMPLETE QUOTAS NOW!

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1939

A Tremendous Victory By the Auto Workers

Even if viewed only in terms of increased wages, improved working conditions and the establishment of union rights, a victory of far-reaching importance has been won by the heroic Chrysler workers—a victory which will encourage the workers everywhere to raise their demands and to fight for them.

But the full significance of this triumph can be appreciated only by understanding that this struggle involved far more than a question of whether or not the company would grant concessions to its employees. The stubborn resistance of the Chrysler Corporation flowed from its determination to weaken or smash one of the most important links in the CIO and to curb labor's increased independence and activity on the political field.

Viewing the trade unions as the greatest obstacles to war-making and war-profiteering, the open-shoppers launched an attack simultaneously in the auto and maritime industries. If they could succeed there, they felt it would weaken the unions in all fields. While the struggle in the maritime industry continues, the open-shoppers have at least been handed a decisive defeat in auto.

The CIO Chrysler workers faced a combination of forces that was greater than in any previous struggle in the industry. Where previously the auto workers did not have to deal with a hostile state administration, this time the state administration, under Governor Dickinson, lined up solidly with the corporation, deprived the workers of relief and generally did its utmost to weaken the union. In the next place, the workers had to contend with Rep. Dies who appeared in Detroit at a crucial moment to help the corporation. At the same time, the auto union was the object of a vicious radio broadcast by Elliot Roosevelt. The administration in Washington took no exception to young Roosevelt's anti-union slanders.

The Chrysler workers were also confronted with an attempt by certain AFL officials to openly use the banner of the AFL for strike-breaking purposes—a move which collapsed in the face of the sympathy displayed by the AFL workers in Detroit for the Chrysler boys on the picket line.

Finally there was the open terror and violence which was launched against the Communist Party (specifically at the meeting of William Z. Foster) and which was intended to pave the way for similar attacks upon the strikers.

How were the auto workers able to triumph over these great odds?

First of all, there was the great militancy of the workers and a deep-grained determination to struggle and to maintain and increase their past gains.

Secondly, the ranks of the strikers were marked by granite-like unity. Here can be seen the tremendous importance of having wiped out the Lovestoneite influence within the union. Could the workers have defeated Chrysler if their ranks had been torn by the internal strife that prevailed when Homer Martin was still in the union?

In the third place, the victory was due to the splendid solidarity of the Negro and white workers who refused to permit the Chrysler Corporation to divide them and to incite race hatred.

Finally, there was the CIO itself. The victory of the Chrysler workers is a shining illustration of what the existence of the CIO means to labor as a whole and especially to the affiliated CIO unions. It can well be said that the turning point in this great struggle came when the employers were made aware that the Chrysler workers had the backing of the millions of organized workers in the CIO and of the CIO leadership. This undoubtedly was an important, if not decisive, factor. Whoever heard of William Green jumping into the fray to help AFL strikers achieve a victory?

The Chrysler victory demonstrates the tremendous vitality and strength of the American labor movement. It is a glowing lesson to the workers in all industries that success can be achieved despite the greatest difficulties, if only the workers are organized and united and if a militant spirit prevails.

The Fritz Kuhn Trial

The trial of Fritz Kuhn, "fuehrer" of the German-American Bund, on larceny and forgery charges, gave another peep—but only a peep—into the corruption of fascism. It is the same with all imperialist reaction, whether it's Hitler's more blatant brand, or whether it's the insidious intrigue of Wall Street or 10 Downing Street. The reactionary atmosphere which produces the principle of a "fuehrer" is the same that produces an un-American demagog like the war-monger Dies.

The American people have a real case against Kuhn just as they have against Dies.

Both arrogantly attempt to undermine the Bill of Rights; both hate labor; both would hound the life out of all progressives. The Communist Party has been and is in the forefront arousing the vigilance of the people against Kuhn's gang, just as it does against the Dies outfit. But in the past, all the king's horses couldn't get the authorities into earnest action against Kuhn. Even the present trial of Kuhn was fishy—while Dies goes on unbridled, with the blessings of the Department of Justice to boot.

No real issues were raised at Kuhn's trial, nothing about anti-Semitism, nothing about the other poisonous doctrines of fascism. If they had been raised then Ford, "shotgun" Girdler, the Herald-Tribune, and Coughlin would have also had to stand trial before the people.

These real powers behind the throne agree with Kuhn's un-Americanism as they do most emphatically with Dies. The only reason "fuehrer" Kuhn was put on trial now was because he is a representative of Wall Street's imperialist rival, Nazi Germany. They kept the trial on the issue of larceny and forgery to discredit their rival—but they dared not tackle the real issues, because it would reveal too much about them. They know that the "patriotism" of Kuhn is the same as the "super-patriotism" of Dies and themselves—that is, the smashing of labor, the spreading of racial hatred, the persecution of the Communists and all other progressives.

Why don't the law authorities go after the higher-up fascists—the Wall Street breed like Coughlin? The New Masses has presented a documented exposure to the Department of Justice showing Coughlin's questionable financial manipulations. But Attorney General Murphy wasn't interested. Such indifference shows the utter hypocrisy of the authorities, who are really aiding the drive of the Big Timers to scrap the Bill of Rights and to drag this country into the imperialist war.

Dies Broadens His Dragnet

Amidst his usual violent incitements to war and reactionary gangsterism, Rep. Dies, at Madison Square Garden, broadened out even further the dragnet which he has laid for every democratic American.

Everything progressive became a "foreign influence." The glittering example of what he considers a "foreign influence" trying to "undermine the government" is: "The advocacy of the Marxian principle that the government has the duty to support the people."

The reactionary meaning of that cannot be missed.

If American families refuse to starve quietly and submissively, they fight against cuts in relief and WPA—they're subject to a "foreign influence."

If the people fight for decent and adequate schools for their children from the government (as in New York, now)—they're subject to a "foreign influence."

If the Chrysler workers fight for a living wage they're subject to a "foreign influence."

The real purpose of Dies' new formula is to scrap the Bill of Rights and to smooth the path for this country to enter the imperialist war. He referred to "the testimony of Browder, Foster, Weiner, Trachtenberg and Bedacht" before his Committee to justify his lie that the Communist Party is "under the control of Russia." By his own words, they're against America entering "the war on the side of France and England." That is, outlaw the Communists because they are for peace, because they want to keep this country out of war—and still worse for Dies, because the American people are increasingly listening to them.

The people are listening less and less to Dies. His meeting was sponsored by a sinister aggregation of Wall Street financiers. It got a big build-up from the war-mongering press, and its purpose was to boost his campaign for another Congressional appropriation. But hardly 7,000 turned up in the audience—showing that the people don't want the Dies gang to go on. Rebuked also were the reactionary sponsors of the meeting and such speakers as the fascist-minded witch-hunters, Merwin K. Hart, Jeremiah Cross and Borough President Harvey. This meeting revealed more than ever that the scrapping of the Dies Committee is an integral part of the fight for the social needs of the people, for civil rights, and for peace.

For 'Safekeeping'

One of the four existing copies of the Magna Carta, the Englishman's Bill of Rights, had been on display at the World's Fair. Declaring that it does not want to risk transporting it back home, the British government has now deposited this copy of the Magna Carta in the Library of Congress in Washington for the duration of the war.

From all accounts coming from London, it is evident that Chamberlain is also taking the rights and privileges which the British people had enjoyed under the Magna Carta, and placing them in underground vaults, too. The British people are beginning to suspect that Chamberlain is planning to throw away the keys to these vaults—and not only for the duration of the war.

P.S.—The American people hope that the Department of Justice isn't sending our own Bill of Rights to the archives.

IS IT PATRIOTIC TO STARVE?

Which is louder? The sound of pro-war headlines in the newspapers, or the cry of millions of hungry Americans?

A lot of people who sounded so nice recently when they spoke about the need to defeat starvation in the United States have become strangely silent on this subject. They have surrendered to the enemy—Hunger, and its master, Wall Street. The greedy sight of war profits has dulled their eyes to the one-third of America which is STILL ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed.

We give a few facts.

Two out of every three American families actually do not have enough yearly income to buy the simplest necessities of food, clothing, medical care, etc.—they run into debt every year. These are the startling facts just reported to the Government by the National Resources Planning Board, official U. S. agency.

Here is another fact which must not be drowned out by the roll of drums and the screaming of journalists and editorial writers—

13,000,000 American families (65,000,000 men, women and children) have to beg, borrow, or get charity simply to stay alive from day to day. Their own income cannot feed them.

U. S. State Dep't Files Reveal Secret of F.D.R.'s Drive to Use Finland as War Base Against USSR

(Continued from Page 1)

In every possible way, the policy of the United States was guided by considerations designed to insure victory for General Nicholas Yudenich who led the armies of intervention which had Petrograd, now the great city of Leningrad, as their immediate objective.

American supplies, credits and diplomatic pressure were among the important weapons employed in this vain effort to overthrow the Socialist Government which the people of Czarist Russia had recently established.

Even food was a weapon—and perhaps the most important one. The American Relief Administration which was headed by former President Herbert Hoover sent food to the armed forces of Yudenich and to territories under White control while no aid was furnished the beleaguered city of Petrograd.

Yudenich's expedition against the Soviets was a direct menace to the independence of the people of the Baltic States who feared that the White Guard Provisional Government headed by Admiral Alexander Kolchak would restore them to their former oppressed status under the Czarist regime.

Ultimately, this lack of enthusiasm of the peoples of Estonia, Lithuania, Finland and Latvia for military action against the Soviet Union was one of the factors which accounted for the failure of the Allied and American intrigues.

MENACED BALTIMORE FREEDOM
But the threat to the freedom of the Baltic countries which came from the White Guard generals didn't bother the Wilson administration one bit. As a matter of fact, the United States Government was party to the whole military adventure which menaced the national freedom of the Baltic peoples.

It is well to recall this almost forgotten chapter of history now if we are to see recent events in the Baltic area in their proper perspective. If we are to appreciate the fact that the imperialists of Great Britain, France and the United States have always been anxious to use their little countries as bases for military attacks against the Soviet Union.

At that time, as today, General Baron Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim, who is now described in the newspapers as the "defender" of Finnish independence was among those attempting to do the dirty work for the imperialist governments. His role was described in a cable from the American Charge d'Affaires in Denmark to the Department of State as follows:

MANNERHEIM, THE BUTCHER

"In interview with naval attaché yesterday morning, General Mannerheim stated that his army is willing to and capable of defeating the Bolsheviks in Northern Russia. They need neither men nor ammunition but merely moral support of the Allies. Mannerheim stated that he was willing to commence hostilities immediately if encouraged to do so by the Allies and assured that the United States would hasten sending food supplies to Finland."

The American diplomat was over optimistic, and so was Mannerheim. The General had

to wait a long time before achieving his ambition of leading the anti-Soviet armies. But the U. S. Government, at least, did everything in its power to carry out Mannerheim's request for food.

And rifles were sent, as well as goods, to aid the White Guard armies.

Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk informed Secretary of War Newton D. Baker on May 31 that "I have a communication from the American Mission at Paris approving the sale of rifles to Finland, and to those parts of Estonia and Latvia which are non-Bolshevik."

Herbert Hoover realized at once that his relief administration could be an important weapon against the Bolsheviks, and he acted accordingly.

WILSON LETS CAT OUT OF THE BAG

For example, the contract between Hoover and the so-called provisional government provided that the staff of the High Commissioner of the Russian Northwestern Army would act as the "agent to accept delivery of all foodstuffs hereafter delivered under this contract."

The contract further provided for the delivery of small quantities of foodstuffs required for the maintenance of the Russian Volunteer detachment operating near Riga.

Perhaps the most authoritative statement of the purpose of American relief at this time was given by President Woodrow Wilson on Oct. 22, 1919, when he stated that "economic relief of this character is the most effective means of limiting the spread of Bolshevism and of protecting, thereby, the Government of the United States from the dangers of subversive propaganda."

A similar point of view was taken by the Red Cross which, according to the American Peace Mission in Paris, was pledged to give relief to the people of Petrograd "in the event of the fall of Petrograd"—but not otherwise.

The Wilson administration took an active and direct part in getting supplies to the Yudenich forces.

A cable which acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk sent to the American Peace Commission in Paris on Sept. 9, 1919, reads as follows:

FOOD FOR REACTION

"President has approved charter of 45,000 tons of shipping to Russian embassy here for trans-

RED ARMY MOVES

REPLYING TO FINNISH

army provocations and violations of the Soviet border, which continued Wednesday night, the Red Army began military operations in Finland at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Rybach Peninsula (1) was the scene of one of the attacks Tuesday night which caused the U.S.S.R. to break off diplomatic relations with the Helsinki government. Soviet troops were in action today north of Lake Ladoga (2) and on the Karelian Isthmus (3).

In the face of this chronic starvation in every town and city of America you would think that the self-advised patriots, the professional 100 per centers, the Dies Committee crowd, would be urging bigger and better Government efforts to feed starving Americans. Instead, they are smearing every decent American who wants to solve the problem of starvation as a "foreign agent."

Relief is being slashed by the "patriots." People are starving in front of the Cleveland relief offices. The war orders are not taking people off relief—they are not providing jobs for the vast majority of the unemployed.

The fight against Hunger must be part of the order of business of every trade union meeting. The people do not want to surrender to Hunger while war profits swell. The true test of genuine patriotism is the struggle against starvation in America.

All Americans of good will must give active support to the organization of demonstrations against relief cuts, demands for decent feeding of the unemployed and their families. America has just begun to fight against starvation on the home front.



WAITING FOR CLEVELAND RELIEF: Mrs. Edith Viol, mother of four children, put two of them in the baby carriage and walked four and one-half miles to relief headquarters when she learned that relief to the bulk of the city's jobless had been cut off. With Mrs. Viol is Donald, two and one-half years, and James, nine months.

ports supplies from British and French ports to forces of General Yudenich. Embassy now negotiating with shipping board."

But it became apparent that American supplies and Yudenich's White Guards would not be enough to subdue Petrograd. The most active military assistance from the Baltic countries and particularly from Finland soon became a vital necessity to the Allied imperialists.

Commissioner Haynes of the American Mission at Helsinki wired Secretary of State Robert Lansing on Nov. 3: "Terrific pressure on Finland brought by French and English."

Haynes added that "Mannerheim's open letter from Paris to President Stahlberg urging intervention given widely publicity as well as Mannerheim's report that Clemenceau had told him Aland would go to Finland if help was rendered Yudenich."

U. S. VICE CONSUL URGES PRESSURE

Robert Imrie, the violently anti-Soviet American vice consul at Viborg, Finland, had been urging all this time that the United States assist the British and the French by putting pressure on Finland to fight the Soviets.

"If our government desired the fall of Petrograd and the overthrow of the Bolsheviks such information should be conveyed to the Finns together with an approval for their advance," Imrie wired the acting Secretary of State in Washington as early as July 2.

This same Imrie supplied the Department of State with information that one of the conditions of a \$30,000,000 loan by the British to the Finnish Government was immediate intervention against the Soviet Union with "an offensive against Petrograd as the objective."

However, the intrigues designed to throw the Finnish army against Petrograd failed. According to the reports of American officials in the Baltic the government was still "unstable" and it was feared that an anti-Soviet adventure would end disastrously.

Another factor appeared to be the pressure of the German Junker officers and bankers who were active in aiding the White Guard massacre of workers and peasants in 1918 but were now afraid of British and French competition in the Baltics.

The Allies were more successful, however, in using the Estonian and Latvian governments to supply cannon fodder in their military adventures against the Soviet regime. Soldiers supplied by these governments were of assistance to Yudenich and the Allies not only in the march on Petrograd but on the whole Baltic front.

But after the defeat of Yudenich at Petrograd by the Soviet workers, it became increasingly difficult for the Allies to get support from Estonia and Latvia.

The truth of the matter was that there was wide-spread discontent throughout the Baltic area against the whole policy of being used as pawns for imperialist intervention against the Soviet Union.

From Helsinki, Commissioner Haynes wired the State Department that "Estonian authorities afraid cannot restrain people much longer unless peace is made with Bolsheviks." This demand for peace with the Soviets crept into the belligerent messages of America's diplomatic representatives in the Baltic.

One of the most potent sources of discontent with the anti-Soviet policies of the Baltic governments was the fear of the people that Admiral Kolchak and other White Guard Russians would take away their national independence.

BALTIC INDEPENDENCE OPPOSED
This fear had a very genuine basis in fact. The archives of the State Department are full of frantic messages from the White Guard representatives warning that they would never recognize really independent governments in the Baltic.

Boris A. Bakmeteff, ambassador of the Kolchak Government to Washington, said that the White Guards favored aid to the Baltic countries for military action against the Bolsheviks with this condition:

"Provided it is made clear to the national authorities in these provinces that assistance is not to be construed as prejudicing in any way the unity of Russia and will not be used to encourage separatist movements or to foster racial strife."

try encouraged peaceful relations between the Soviet Union and the Baltic countries.

The truth of the matter is that the United States Government was dismayed by the peace conferences and did everything in its power to obstruct them.

There are many documents on record in the State Department which prove to the hilt that this was the case, but perhaps most revealing was a cable from Secretary of State Lansing to John A. Gade, American Commissioner in the Baltics, which was sent on Nov. 17.

U. S. BECOMES 'WHITES' FRIEND

"In discussing the matter informally and personally with the Foreign Minister of Latvia you may, however, make plain to him what should be obvious, namely that this government could not do otherwise than advise against any attempt at a compromise with the Bolsheviks. The experience of this government has convinced it that it is not practicable for non-Bolshevik government to deal with the Bolsheviks."

To the bitter end the United States Government gave solace and aid to the defeated Yudenich forces. On Dec. 15, Secretary Lansing cabled Commissioner Gade at Riga:

"It is the Department's opinion that both Viborg and Reval stores should continue to be used in consonance with the original general intention, namely that of assisting Yudenich."

American consular officials in the Baltic continued after Yudenich's defeat to implore the U. S. Government for the most active kind of aid against the Soviets.

Vice Consul Imrie at Viborg wired frantically that the Whites were disgusted with the British and French and that: "The Whites now look to America as their only friend."

He pleaded for a statement of policy which would assure the Whites of American support and spur them on in their flagging cause.

A REPETITION OF 1919

But it was all to no avail. The Soviet workers had rallied against the invaders. The Baltic people would have none of the anti-Soviet war any longer. Peace treaties were concluded between the U.S.S.R. and the Baltic countries.

The story of American intervention in the Baltic area against Petrograd is, of course, not the whole story of American intervention against the Soviet Union. That story is too long to tell here.

But this sordid chapter by itself should be enough to make the American think long and hard before they swallow the anti-Soviet propaganda now being disseminated in the press.

In its relations with the Baltic countries during that period, as well as today, the United States does not have much to boast of either as a friend of peace or of the people of the Baltic area.

Then, as today, our policy seemed to be dominated by the sole consideration of making this strategic area a jumping off place for imperialist intervention against the Soviet Union.



Monroe High's Hutch Ends Great Career in Home Town

By Bernie Stephens

Indians take over the Polo Grounds Saturday in what was meant to be a rip-snorting counter attraction to Fordham-NYU, but sizes up now as merely an interesting contest between the Stanford off-beats and the Dartmouth twice-beaten.

For that section of the Metropolis that can remember the scholastic picture of five years back, however, the game can recall fond memories of a galloping, passing wonder who wound up three years of sparkling football for James Monroe High, recognized as one of the finest backs in scholastic history. Bill Hutchinson is in town Saturday, playing his last game of football—and before the home town folks too, which is the way Bill would like to end his football career.

Hutchinson first gained recognition as the sophomore passing threat for Monroe back in 1934, though somewhat outshone by the great running flash, George Savarese, later to star for NYU. But Hutch held the fort alone for the following two seasons, passing, running and kicking his way to All-Scholastic fame two years running.

Perhaps a picture of Hutch's last game for Monroe might serve as a hint of what onlookers can expect from the Dartmouth flash next Saturday against Stanford. This reporter was a spectator as Monroe faced Clinton on a Gridiron for the first time, though the two schools were bitter rivals on the basketball court. Hutch entered the contest limping on a bad leg, but sparked Monroe to two quick touchdowns on his clothes-line passes and brilliant running.

Tiny Joe Consagra (now a sub on the NYU team) led the Clinton attack, and took quick advantage of an aggravation of Hutchinson's leg injury. Hutch left the field, and Clinton swept to three touchdowns to take the lead.

The Merriwell touch was added when Hutch was sent back into the contest, although it was obvious to the crowded stands that he could hardly stand on his bad leg. But Hutch was in to pass, and he did pass, taking the Monroe eleven to the Clinton twenty yard line, where time ran out, leaving Clinton victorious and the crowd gasping for breath. Hutch was almost mobbed by the Monroe fans as he left the field.

Bob McLeod was too much competition for the stocky back in his Sophomore and Junior years, though he did manage to score twenty points against Harvard last year. Hutch came into his own this season, handling most of the Dartmouth offensive weapons capably, though handicapped throughout by a team inferior to the 1938 Indian eleven.

Hutch has been named to most of the early All-New England eleven, notably the U. P. team, and has had numerous honorable mentions on All-American choices. He's set for an All-American exhibition Saturday, as Monroe prepares to relive the days when Hutch was a weekly one-man show on a Bronx gridiron.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 25¢ per line (6 words to a line—lines minimum 10).
DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Tonight
MAURITZ JOHANN—"Finnish-Soviet War" Through analysis, 8:30 P.M. Progressive Forum, 430 Sixth Ave., NYC. Sub. 25¢.

CLARENCE HATHAWAY speaks—"Keeping America Out of Imperialist War," 8 P.M. Adm. 25¢. Community Center, Kings Highway and E. 17th St., Bklyn. (Above Library). Aup. Highway C 9.

TOMORROW
JAMES ALLEN, Author, speaks on "America, the Soviet Union and the War," 8 P.M. Adm. 25¢. Community Center, Kings Highway and E. 17th St., Bklyn. (Above Library). Aup. Highway C 9.

25TH ANNUAL NEW MASSES Ball, Saturday, Dec. 2nd, Webster Hall, 118 E. 11th St. All the celebrities will be present at the New Masses Hot Jam Session of Music, Song and Prose. Meet Ruth McKenney, Marjorie Breckinridge, Harold Rine, Alvah Bessie, Mike Gold, Gardner Rios, Joseph North, A. B. Magill, James Dugan and everyone else! Continuous dancing till dawn, to the strains of the Caribbean (Calypso) Serenaders, plus the Duke of Iron. Coking hot swing rhythms by Dick Carroll and his 10-piece orchestra. Advance admission \$1. Workers Bookshop, 35 E. 12th St.

FIRST SATURDAY NITE Dance and Jamboe of Harlem Social Singing Club, 8:30 P.M., 1 West 12th St., NYC. Dancers' Swing Aces, Floor Show, Refreshments. Sub. 25¢.

MORDECAI BAUMAN—Songs, Norbert Pappeter, Yiddish—Chaslie McCarthy, Greitser, Violinist, At Prospect Center, 1157 Southern Blvd., Bronx, Dancing to One Girl's Corbinella, 9 P.M.

TOMORROW, 2:30 p.m.
JAMES ALLEN
Author and Lecturer
Speaks on
AMERICA, THE SOVIET UNION AND THE WAR
Sat. Dec. 2, 2:30 p.m.
1200 Seats Available in the Main Hall

IRVING PLAZA
Irving Place and 15th Street
Aup. Workers School Adm. 25¢

BANQUET & ENTERTAINMENT for Nathan Weinstock, 75th Birthday, Saturday, Dec. 3, 8:30 P.M. Tickets \$1.00. Reservations now at Center.

CLARENCE HATHAWAY's Third Lecture, "The New Deal and the War," Sunday, Dec. 3, 8:30 P.M. Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Bklyn. Aup. Sea Breeze Standby.

LOOKING FOR SOMEONE? For that girl you met at camp... for the boy you met in the mountains... for those friends and acquaintances made during vacation time whom you haven't had a chance to see? Meet them at the Daily Dance Saturday, Dec. 9, Transport Hall, 153 W. 46th St., NYC. A Star-Spangled Show headed by Al Moss, Irwin Corey and 8-Piece Swing Band! Sub. 40¢.

STARS FOR SPAIN, Ovary Rose Lee, Lionel Stander, Eddie Dwyer, Dorothy Parker, Morris Carnovsky and 50 other prominent stars will sing, dance and act for Spanish Refugees on Sunday Evening, Dec. 18, at Mecca Temple. Aup. Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign.

PEOPLE'S FORUM: Dr. Alain Locke, Professor, Philosophy, Howard University, "The Unusable Negro Hero," Sunday, Dec. 3, 8:15, Town Hall, 136 N. Broad, Adm. 25¢.

CAMP RIDGE DALE BAZAAR and Carnival, Friday, Saturday, Dec. 1 and 2, Broad St. Mansion, Broad and Girard Ave.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION
SOCIAL DANCE GROUP—Recognized Workers school for Ballroom Dancing, Waltz, Foxtrot, Tango, etc. 68 Fifth Ave., Studio 7-B, OR, 7-2529. Miriam Pollak. Registration 4-10 P.M.

SOCIAL DANCING Taught in 3 hours: Private lessons 12-10 P.M. Daily. Don't waste your time on impractical methods. Dance Socials every Thursday Night. Free for Ladies. Marion, 2 East 23rd St., near 5th Ave.

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TOMORROW

Do your Xmas Shopping Early!!
3rd Annual Prom
SAT. NITE, DEC. 2nd.
HOPPING ASSISTED BY....
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Old Violet Les vs. Stan the Ram

"N. Y. U. to Cap 7-0"

By Lester (Old Violet) Rodney
Tsk! Tsk! Our boy Kurman, like so many of those alleged football experts, has been taken in by the 3-1 odds favoring Fordham over NYU tomorrow, by the "late surge" of the Ram, and the "late season fading" of the Violet.

The "late surge" saw the Fordhams beating Rice, Indiana and St. Marys, none by decisive margins. Rice is the tallender in the not too hot Southwestern circuit this year. Indiana is one of the more feeble Big Ten groups and St. Marys, is the Coast pushover.

NYU on the other hand, lost its first game down at North Carolina to one of the finest teams in the land, which it outplayed on its home grounds and lost two only on a fumble of a pass interception and a daring attempt to break a 7-7 tie that could have been safeguarded. Fordham's trip South saw it pushed around by a Tulane line which held the whole Ram backfield to less yards than sophomore Len Will of Columbia alone gained through it later in the year. Before that a subpar Alabama team had come up here and licked Fordham. Of course we know the Ram has improved and don't mean to belittle them. We're just looking for the basis of that 3-1 business.

The "late season fading" of NYU saw it lose to a Missouri team which boasts one of the season's great All-American backs and is a candidate for a Bowl spot. And then, without the services of its two backfield aces, Boell and Barmak, out with slight injuries and being saved for Fordham, the Violet lost to unbeaten and also Bowl-bound Georgetown in a game where weird breaks had to go against them.

Watch for a now well underrated Violet team moving smartly and swiftly to score early and play inspired defensive ball to win 7-0.

"Fordham in Romp":

By Stan (the Ram) Kurman
Fordham will beat NYU by three touchdowns. The Violet over in the other corner will owe me a buck.

This prophecy with plenty of respect for NYU. With Boell and Barmak back the Violet will put up a stiff fight in the annual Battle of the Bronx at the Stadium tomorrow. It's not at all unlikely that those brilliant Boell passes will carve out a Violet touchdown.

For the benefit of the pansy-plucking Mr. R. here's why the Ram will shatter NYU:

1—That mighty line will wear out the injury-riddled Violet. From end to end, with Mr. Rodney's all-city center De Filippo in the middle, the Ram line is smart and powerful. Powerful tackle Kuzman will be in there smearing play after play. And guard Sartori, who intercepted three St. Marys' passes, will pace the clever Maroon air defense.

2—The Fordham backfield. Two sets of backs as good as they come. Speedy Len Eshmont ripping off plenty of yardage behind that ace Principe-Krywicki blocking. Triple-threat Jim Blumenstock, spelling Len with more Violet-crushing antics.

3—Fordham has hit a late peak, bouncing back neatly from two early season defeats. NYU started great, slowed down badly after the Carnegie game. And Carnegie ain't so hot, Mr. R., when you look over the records. Fairish NYU beat so Georgia by one point, shattered by Missouri—a standout team but Fordham held higher-ranking, more powerful Tulane to one touchdown while Christman & Co. were racking 'em up all day. Then Georgetown, unbeaten against snap competition, came in and shoved NYU all over the field.

Put that buck on the line, lucky Lester!

Redskins Potent Troupe in, Giant 'Cripples' Practice

The awesome Washington Redskins today took up their headquarters at the Westchester Country Club in Rye and will finish preparations there for the decisive struggle Sunday in the Polo Grounds with the New York Giants for the Eastern championship. Coach Ray Flaherty and his squad of 30 players arrived at the Westchester club last night and planned a double practice session today with a light tapering off drill tomorrow.

The Redskins band of 100 pieces will come up the morning of the game and after parading a way up Broadway will arrive in the Polo Grounds at 12:30. The rosters some 8,000 strong will also come in special trains and all manners of conveyances.

The Giants continued with their extra long workouts yesterday when Coach Steve Owen had the squad out for more than two and a half hours in the morning. All of the injured players with the exception of Tuffy Leemans took part in the dummy scrimmage and signal drill which comprised a good part of the workout. Leemans' injured leg is showing signs of improving and Dr. Francis Sweeney, team physician, thinks the Giants ace ball carrier will be able to play unless complications set in within the next 24 hours.

Socker Jim to Lead Improved Jasper '5'

Coach Cohalan Expects Sarullo, Other Vets to Give Manhattan Fighting, Successful Team

Husky Jim Sarullo is captain of this year's Manhattan College basketball team, and that is a guarantee the Kelly Greens will again be a smashing, hard driving quintet. On the gridiron and on the court for two seasons past, Sarullo has proven himself one of the great competitors in Manhattan's athletic history, and his tireless energy and unflagging spirit can't be other than an inspiration to Neil Cohalan's newest team.

Sarullo manages too to combine a superior skill with his competitive spirit. Last year he was Manhattan's leading scorer with 129 points. He's a fine set shot, but is at his best driving underneath. Jim is one fellow who doesn't spare the whip; he's always giving all he has.

As compared to the other metropolitan district teams, the Kelly Greens are supposed to lack finesse and polish, yet the records show they usually hold their own and better, with the slickest of the New York teams. Incidentally, this team is likely to be much smoother than any recent Manhattan team. It's basically a junior outfit, that has however, absorbed major league seasoning and experience. Most of this year's regulars played in the major games a year ago.

Coach Cohalan is pleased with the general outlook, though agrees that it may be a problem to locate a new center. Both of last year's operatives, Ed Glancy and John Gardner were lost through graduation, and in Glancy's case that's rather a blow.

However the returning junior squad, tall and adaptable, permits a number of experiments and Cohalan believes the problem will solve itself. Art O'Rourke is the tentative choice for the place. High hopes are held out for Johnny Kravitz, who revealed a remarkable shooting ability in flashes last season. He should be steadier and more settled this year.

He'll probably work up front with the aggressive Sarullo, and the other starting places have been tentatively allotted to Bob Crist and John Flanagan. Crist is a good shot. Bill Schwitter and Gene Thompson are other prospects.

"What should be the regular team has been playing together for the better part of two years now," he explains, "and I expect it to function as a smooth unit before the season is well advanced. Sarullo's football work has kept him out of practice, of course, but he's always in grand physical shape, and he'll be ready to play his game by the time the team gets into the Garden against Texas during Christmas week."

This is the fifth of a series of articles on major metropolitan basketball teams. Next Monday—Fordham.

Scalzo, Stoltz Pep Up Feather Class Tonite

Stan Picks Petey in Garden Go—Great Prelims

By Stan Kurman
The featherweight division, long a sleepy boxing step-child, gets a shot in the arm when Petey Scalzo, uncrowned champ of the class, faces classy Alie Stolz in the feature 10-rounder at Madison Square Garden tonight.

With official champ Joey Archibald getting whipped by everybody in non-title bouts, the division has taken on that hang-dog look.

But that era of lethargy is evidently over. Both of the evening's principals are little stuff, although Stolz might have difficulty scaling down to the required 126 pounds. Then Simon Chavez, South American champ who has beaten both Archibald and Scalzo, is in town and although on a vacation would be anxious to take on tonight's winner.

So with the prospect of a hot tourney in sight, Promoter Mike Jacobs is getting over the last-minute snarl of the fight from Dec. 22 when the scheduled Henry Armstrong-Lou Amber welter title bout was called off because of champion Armstrong's illness.

Personal choice is Scalzo, 8-5 favorite. Odds on the Hell's Kitchen slugger too high, but he figures to have just a bit too much stuff for Alie. Petey's edge in experience is a big item.

Not that young Alie is a slouch. He's a brilliant boxer, has beaten such standouts as Matt Perfitelli, Morris Parker, Ginger Foran, Jimmie Gilligan and Charlie Gomer.

And Alie can hit, although not in the same class with Scalzo. In his 34 fights Alie has scored seventeen knockouts. This may be just the right spot for him to emerge as a title threat.

Can't see it that way though. Scalzo is clever and doesn't intend to lose in his first big break since he kayaked Archibald last winter. Since then the only fight he has lost was Simon Chavez, on a disputed decision.

Main problem for Scalzo is condition. He had been rounding into shape slowly and had to speed up training when the last-minute shift was announced. Stolz fought Monday night, knocking out Texas Lee Harper and is obviously at top form. The combination of condition and Alie Stolz may be too much for Petey Scalzo, but he has the slight form edge in our book.

Good supporting card headed by Mike Kaplan, classy young Jewish welter from Boston who is title-bound, and vet Eddie Brink in the semifinal six. Last local start, Kaplan flattened rugged Frankie Cavanaugh. Brink's last New York showing was a moral victory, as clever old Eddie made touted Al Davis look pretty silly, although losing a close one. Kaplan by decision.

Slugging Chalky Wright, carries on for stablemate Armstrong when he meets Everett Rightmire, westerner feather sensation in a second six. Close but Unlikelyought to take it. A third over the route falls George Cronch, touted Negro lightweight from the coast with Mike Martinez. Cronch by kayo. And unbeaten Marty Servo to win his 29th straight from Joe Torres, rugged Puerto Rican youngster.

The opening four brings together Carmine Fatta with Solly Gerstler. Tix for the show, halved since the title bout postponement, start at \$5.75 ringside, scale down to a buck general admission.

Gordoy Starts Training

SUMMIT, N. J., Nov. 30 (UP).—Auro Gordoy of Chile started training today at Madame Bey's camp for his heavyweight title fight with champion Joe Louis at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 9. Gordoy, twice conqueror of Tony Galento, will limit his activities to wood-chopping, calisthenics and roadwork until Jan. 1.

Tennessee Stays Unbeaten, Trims Kentucky, 19-0

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 30 (UP).—Tennessee's rose bowl special didn't even make a whistle stop today as the orange-shirted volunteers protected their perfect record with a 19-0 triumph over their traditional rivals, the Kentucky Wildcats, and moved within one game of an unbeaten, untied, unscored on season.

With a capacity crowd of 20,000 looking on, Tennessee, making almost as many mistakes as it's possible for a team to make and still win with comparative ease, jammed over two touchdowns in the first period and added another in the first two minutes of the final period.

It was Tennessee's ninth straight victory and left the volunteers with only one more hurdle—Auburn at Knoxville, December 9—to negotiate before getting a probable bid to represent the east in the new year's day rose bowl game.

The triumph may have been a costly one for Tennessee. Two of its star ball carriers had to leave the game with knee injuries, George Cafego, All-American quarterback, and Johnny Butler, sophomore who broke up the Alabama game with his spectacular touchdown.

Cafego, who started the game with a bad knee, was hurt again four plays after the kickoff and limped off the field. Butler was hurt after he tossed a short pass for Tennessee's third touchdown. Charley Ishmael, Kentucky's 195-pound fullback, slammed Butler to the ground and they had to carry the 160-pound halfback off the field.

Tennessee's two quick touchdowns in the first period saddened partisan Kentucky crowd and set the stage for a rout. But then Tennessee went into its shell and looked like an ordinary ball club most of the last three periods.

After both teams had fumbled in the first few minutes Tennessee got the ball on Kentucky's 41 when Buist Warren, Vol. halfback, returned a punt 18 yards. Fred Newman and Warren ripped off 18 yards. Bob Fox whipped off 11 more, going to Kentucky's 15. Four plays scored the touchdown—Warren made 4, Newman 3, Newman 2, and then Captain Sam Bartholomew converted over. Newman failed to convert.

Locally of course there's NYU-Fordham, about which more elsewhere... and the Dartmouth-Stanford thing, not too much of an attraction considering that the Indians are just about the worst the coast has to offer and Dartmouth is only fair....

Auburn and Georgia Tech, latecoming Southern powerhouses, switch opponents this outing.... Auburn takes on Florida, Tech faces Georgia.... both underdogs are tough.

Powerful unbeaten Tulane should not have too much trouble protecting a certain bowl bid against fading LSU.... U. S. C. has another light conference test in Washington, leading up to the important UCLA game.... T.C.U. meets SMU and doesn't rate any more than that.... while Baylor should eat up Rice....

O'Brien, Hall Air Duel Settled Sunday

Three completions, 19 yards and 3-10 of 1 per cent today separated the forward passing totals of rookies Davey O'Brien, Philadelphia, and Parker Hall, Cleveland, of the National Professional Football League.

The passing championship will be decided when the two teams meet at Colorado Springs on Sunday.

Statistics showed that Hall has completed 90 throws for 1,130 yards and 494 efficiency mark. O'Brien flipped 87 passes for 1,149 yards and a .497 average. Both players have exceeded former league records.

GRID PRICES DOWN IN '40?

Good news for local football fans. Prices of the NYU, Fordham, and Manhattan football games are in for a substantial reduction next year. As the Daily Worker has long maintained, many more fans would turn out at the half empty Polo Grounds and Yankee Stadium college games on Saturday's if they thought they could get a fairly decent seat at something less than \$2.20 and up. The success of the pro game has a lot to do with the decision to down prices too.

by del

LITTLE LEFTY

